

# THE WHIG ALMANAC: 1847.

CALCULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1847:

*Prepared expressly for the Whig Almanac by David Young, Philom.*

## CUSTOMARY NOTES.

1. Venus ( $\odot$ ) will be Evening Star until Oct. 3d, then Morning Star until July 22d, 1848.
2. The Moon will run highest, this year, about 27th degree of ( $\text{II}$ ) Gemini, and lowest about the 27th degree of ( $\text{I}$ ) Sagittarius.
3. Latitude of Herschel, ( $\text{H}$ ) about  $39^{\circ} 30'$  South this year.
4. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node ( $\odot$ ) in the middle of this year, 6 signs and 14 degrees.
5. Moon's obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year,  $23^{\circ} 27' 33.1''$ . True obliquity, same time,  $23^{\circ} 27' 23.6''$ .

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter .....	C.	Solar Cycle .....	8
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle .....	5	Roman Indiction .....	5
Epact, or Moon's age, January 1st .....	14	Julian Period .....	6560

## MOVABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday .....	April 4	Whit-Sunday, (Pentecost) .....	May 23
Rogation Sunday .....	May 9	Trinity Sunday .....	May 30
Ascension Day .....	May 13	Advent Trinity .....	November 28

## EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox, March .....	21	0	37	Autumnal Equinox, September .....	23	11	26
Summer Solstice, June .....	21	9	23	Winter Solstice, December .....	22	5	9

## ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1847.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, this year.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon at the time of Full Moon, on Wednesday, March 31st, in the afternoon, invisible in America. Visible in the Eastern Hemisphere. Duration, 2 hours and 6 minutes. Magnitude, 3.43 digits on the Moon's northern limb.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Thursday, April 15th, at the time of New Moon in the morning, invisible in America. Its chief visibility will be in the Indian Ocean and the adjacent regions of the Southern Ocean, extending to eighty degrees of South latitude. It will be visible, wholly or in part, at the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Australia, New Guinea, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and the lesser neighboring Islands. It will be central and total on the meridian in Longitude  $89^{\circ} 58'$  east from Greenwich, and Latitude  $24^{\circ} 30'$  south. This point is nearly opposite the center of the Gulf of Mexico.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Friday, September 24th, at the time of Full Moon in the morning, invisible on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains. The beginning may be seen at California and the Oregon Territory, and at Alaska, as likewise in Asia, the whole Eclipse will be visible. Magnitude, 5.04 digits on the Moon's southern limb. Duration, 2 hours and 13 minutes.

IV. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Saturday the 9th of October, at the time of New Moon in the morning; invisible in America, excepting the north-eastern coast of Greenland, where the ending may be seen shortly after the rising of the Sun. It will be visible in Europe, the greater part of Asia, and the northern part of Africa. It will be central and annular on the meridian in Longitude  $47^{\circ} 11'$  east from Greenwich, and latitude  $31^{\circ} 22'$  north. It will be annular in the south parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the north of France. The center will pass very little south of Cape Clear in Ireland, about 15 miles south of Exeter in England, and about the like distance north of Havre in France; while the annular phase of the Eclipse will extend more than 100 miles on each side of the path of the center. Thus it will be annular at Limerick, Wexford, Waterford, Cork and Kinsale in Ireland; at Cardigan and Swansea in South Wales; at Bristol, Greenwich, Havre, Portsmouth, Plymouth and other towns in the south of England; and at Calais, Boulogne, Dover, Honfleur, Caen and Cherbourg on the neighboring coast of France. Magnitude at Edinburgh, 9.95 digits on the Sun's southern limb; at Brest, 10.87 digits on the northern limb.

1st Month.

JANUARY, 1847.

31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston. H. M.	New-York. H. M.	Washing'n H. M.	Charleston. H. M.	Sun on Mer. D. H. M. S.
Full Moon.....	1	9 58 morn.	9 46 morn.	9 34 morn.	9 22 morn.	1 ev. 3 49
New Moon.....	16	8 1 even.	7 49 even.	7 37 even.	7 25 even.	7 0 6 32
First Quarter....	23	11 34 morn.	11 22 morn.	11 10 morn.	10 58 morn.	19 0 11 1
Full Moon.....	31	3 45 morn.	3 33 morn.	3 21 morn.	3 9 morn.	25 0 21 37

Calendar for Boston; New-England, N. Y. St. Can. W., Mich. Wisconsin & Iowa.	Sun		Moon		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
	rises	sets.	rises	sets.	rises	sets.	rises	sets.	rises	sets.	rises	sets.
1	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	11 14	5 58	6 8	11 58	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36
2	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	6 8	11 58	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36
3	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36
4	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	8 4	1 13	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36
5	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	9 1	1 48	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36
6	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	9 58	2 21	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36
7	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	10 55	2 56	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36
8	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	11 53	3 33	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36
9	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	morn.	4 10	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36	7 32	4 36
10	7 31	4 44	7 31	4 44	0 51	4 52	7 31	4 44	7 31	4 44	7 31	4 44
11	7 31	4 46	7 31	4 46	1 51	5 50	7 31	4 46	7 31	4 46	7 31	4 46
12	7 31	4 47	7 31	4 47	2 52	7 2	7 31	4 47	7 31	4 47	7 31	4 47
13	7 30	4 48	7 30	4 48	3 53	8 15	7 30	4 48	7 30	4 48	7 30	4 48
14	7 30	4 49	7 30	4 49	4 53	9 25	7 30	4 49	7 30	4 49	7 30	4 49
15	7 30	4 50	7 30	4 50	5 50	10 19	7 30	4 50	7 30	4 50	7 30	4 50
16	7 29	4 51	7 29	4 51	sets.	11 9	7 29	4 51	7 29	4 51	7 29	4 51
17	7 29	4 52	7 29	4 52	6 6	11 55	7 29	4 52	7 29	4 52	7 29	4 52
18	7 28	4 54	7 28	4 54	7 20	0 41	7 28	4 54	7 28	4 54	7 28	4 54
19	7 28	4 55	7 28	4 55	8 34	0 41	7 28	4 55	7 28	4 55	7 28	4 55
20	7 27	4 56	7 27	4 56	9 46	1 25	7 27	4 56	7 27	4 56	7 27	4 56
21	7 26	4 57	7 26	4 57	10 57	2 9	7 26	4 57	7 26	4 57	7 26	4 57
22	7 26	4 59	7 26	4 59	morn.	2 55	7 26	4 59	7 26	4 59	7 26	4 59
23	7 25	5 0	7 25	5 0	0 6	3 42	7 25	5 0	7 25	5 0	7 25	5 0
24	7 24	5 1	7 24	5 1	1 12	4 4	7 24	5 1	7 24	5 1	7 24	5 1
25	7 23	5 2	7 23	5 2	2 16	5 28	7 23	5 2	7 23	5 2	7 23	5 2
26	7 22	5 4	7 22	5 4	3 16	6 38	7 22	5 4	7 22	5 4	7 22	5 4
27	7 21	5 6	7 21	5 6	4 11	7 56	7 21	5 6	7 21	5 6	7 21	5 6
28	7 21	5 8	7 21	5 8	5 45	9 15	7 21	5 8	7 21	5 8	7 21	5 8
29	7 20	5 8	7 20	5 8	6 24	11 4	7 20	5 8	7 20	5 8	7 20	5 8
30	7 19	5 9	7 19	5 9	7 18	14 46	7 19	5 9	7 19	5 9	7 19	5 9
31	7 18	5 10	7 18	5 10	8 15	17 24	7 18	5 10	7 18	5 10	7 18	5 10

Moon's Place.

Sun's declination.

Day of Week.

Day of Month.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A CLERGYMAN AND ONE OF HIS FEMALE PARISHIONERS.—*Parishioner*—It amazes me ministers don't write better sermons. I'm sick of the dull, prosy affairs.

*Parson*.—But it is no easy matter, my good woman, to write good sermons.

*Parishioner*.—Yes; but then you are so long about it. I could write one in half the time, if I only had the text.

*Parson*.—Oh! if a text is all you want, I will furnish that. Take this one from Solomon:—"It is better to dwell in a corner of the house-top, than with a brawling woman in a wide house."

*Parishioner*.—Do you mean ME, sir?"

*Parson*.—Oh! my good woman, you will never make a good sermonizer; you are too soon in your APPLICATION.

Humboldt gives some amusing words heard in the conversation of the native Mexican. A kiss is called *tetenamequiltzle*. It feels just the way it is spelt.



## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston.	N. York.	Washingt'n	Charleston.	Sun on Mer
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
Third Quarter ....	8	8 55 morn.	8 43 morn.	8 31 morn.	8 19 morn.	1 0 13 53
New Moon .....	15	6 42 morn.	6 30 morn.	6 18 morn.	6 6 morn.	7 0 14 25
First Quarter ....	21	11 15 even.	11 3 even.	10 51 even.	10 39 even.	19 0 14 8
						25 0 13 21

	Calendar for Boston;				Calendar for New-York City;				Calendar for Washington;				Calendar for Charleston;			
	New-England, N. Y., St., Can. W., Mich. Wisconsin & Iowa.				Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana & Illinois.				Va., Del., Md., Kentucky, Ill., & Missouri.				N. & S. Carolina, Ten- nessee, Georgia, Ala. Miss., La. & Ark.			
	Sun rises	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Sun rises	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Sun rises	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Sun rises	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	7 17	5 12	6 52	ev. 22	7 13	5 15	6 54	9 46	7 9	5 19	6 56	7 2	6 57	5 31	7 2	8 22
2	7 16	5 13	7 49	0 55	7 12	5 17	7 51	10 19	7 8	5 20	7 52	7 55	6 57	5 32	7 55	8 55
3	7 15	5 14	8 46	1 56	7 11	5 18	8 47	10 50	7 7	5 21	8 47	8 47	6 56	5 33	8 47	9 36
4	7 13	5 16	9 43	1 26	7 10	5 19	9 43	11 20	7 6	5 23	9 42	9 42	6 55	5 34	9 40	9 56
5	7 12	5 17	10 41	2 28	7 9	5 20	10 40	11 52	7 5	5 24	10 38	10 38	6 54	5 35	10 33	10 28
6	7 11	5 18	11 39	2 59	7 8	5 22	11 37	ev. 23	7 4	5 25	11 35	11 35	6 54	5 36	11 27	10 59
7	7 10	5 20	morn.	3 34	7 7	5 23	morn.	0 58	7 3	5 26	morn.	0 58	6 53	5 36	morn.	11 34
8	7 9	5 21	0 38	4 11	7 5	5 24	0 35	1 35	7 2	5 27	0 32	0 32	6 52	5 37	0 22	ev. 11
9	7 7	5 22	1 37	4 58	7 4	5 25	1 34	2 32	7 1	5 28	1 31	1 31	6 51	5 38	1 19	0 58
10	7 6	5 23	2 36	5 37	7 3	5 27	2 32	3 27	7 0	5 30	2 29	2 29	6 50	5 39	2 15	2 3
11	7 5	5 25	3 33	7 27	7 2	5 28	3 29	4 23	6 59	5 31	3 26	3 26	6 49	5 40	3 12	3 27
12	7 4	5 26	4 27	8 47	7 1	5 29	4 23	5 14	6 58	5 32	4 20	4 20	6 48	5 41	4 7	4 47
13	7 2	5 27	5 17	9 58	6 59	5 30	5 14	7 22	6 57	5 33	5 11	5 11	6 48	5 42	4 59	5 58
14	7 1	5 29	6 2	10 49	6 58	5 32	6 0	8 13	6 55	5 34	5 57	5 57	6 47	5 43	5 48	6 49
15	7 0	5 30	sets.	11 37	6 57	5 33	sets.	9 1	6 54	5 35	sets.	6 46	5 44	sets.	7 37	7 37
16	6 58	5 31	7 23	morn.	6 55	5 34	7 24	9 48	6 53	5 36	7 25	7 25	6 45	5 45	7 28	8 24
17	6 57	5 33	8 37	0 24	6 54	5 35	8 37	10 32	6 52	5 38	8 37	8 37	6 44	5 46	8 36	9 8
18	6 55	5 34	9 50	1 8	6 53	5 36	9 49	11 16	6 50	5 39	9 48	9 48	6 43	5 46	9 43	9 52
19	6 54	5 35	11 0	1 52	6 51	5 38	10 58	11 59	6 49	5 40	10 56	10 56	6 42	5 47	10 48	10 35
20	6 52	5 36	morn.	2 35	6 50	5 39	morn.	0 4	6 48	5 41	morn.	6 40	5 48	11 51	11 19	11 19
21	6 51	5 38	0 7	3 19	6 49	5 40	0	4	6 46	5 42	0	1	6 39	5 49	morn.	morn.
22	6 49	5 39	1 9	4 3	6 47	5 41	1 6	1 27	6 45	5 43	1 2	1 2	6 38	5 50	0 50	0 3
23	6 48	5 40	2 6	4 54	6 46	5 42	2 3	2 18	6 44	5 45	1 59	1 59	6 37	5 51	1 46	0 54
24	6 46	5 42	2 57	6 1	6 44	5 44	2 54	3 25	6 42	5 45	2 50	2 50	6 36	5 52	2 37	2 1
25	6 45	5 43	3 43	7 27	6 43	5 45	3 40	4 51	6 41	5 46	3 37	3 37	6 35	5 52	3 24	3 27
26	6 43	5 44	4 24	8 48	6 41	5 46	4 21	6 12	6 40	5 48	4 18	4 18	6 34	5 53	4 7	4 48
27	6 42	5 45	5 0	9 59	6 40	5 47	4 58	7 23	6 38	5 49	4 55	4 55	6 33	5 54	4 46	5 59
28	6 40	5 46	5 33	10 45	6 38	5 48	5 31	8 9	6 37	5 50	5 29	5 29	6 31	5 55	5 22	6 45

Moon's Place.

Sun's declination South.

Day of Week.

Day of Month.

CAPTAIN SMITH'S BEAR STORY.—A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser gives the following recipe for getting rid of one's neighbor's hogs. —

About the year 1830, I settled at the Lower Peach Tree, in Wilcox County, Alabama, and cultivated a few acres in corn and cotton, besides a small potato patch, and bit of garden, as was usual in those days. My nearest neighbor, John Champion, being better off than the rest of us, had a nice gang of hogs, and feeling a little above his neighbors on account of his wealth, and being rather an overbearing man too, was not particular whether his stock broke into other people's fields or not. My crop was too small to feed my own family and John Champion's hogs, too; so I complained to him several times, but could get no relief, when, being at old Erasmus Culpepper's house one day, I heard him make the remark, that if a foot, or an ear, or even a small piece of bear-skin was thrown down in a place where hogs use, that they would never show their snouts there again. I went home and got the skin of a bear which I had killed some time before, and having supplied myself

3d Month.

MARCH, 1847.

31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston. H. M.	New-York. H. M.	Washing'n H. M.	Charleston. H. M.	Sun on Mer D. H. M. S.
Full Moon .....	1	10 25 even.	10 13 even.	10 1 even.	9 49 even.	1 0 12 37
New Moon .....	16	4 27 even.	4 15 even.	4 3 even.	3 51 even.	7 0 11 17
First Quarter.....	23	0 57 even.	0 45 even.	0 33 even.	0 21 even.	19 0 7 59
Full Moon .....	31	4 33 even.	4 21 even.	4 9 even.	3 57 even.	25 0 6 10

Calendar for Boston; New-England, N. Y. St., Can. W., Mich. Wisconsin & Iowa.			Calendar for New-York City; Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana & Illinois.			Calendar for Washington; Va., Del., Md., Kentucky, Ill., & Missouri.			Calendar for Charleston; N. & S. Carolina, Ten- nessee Georgia, Ala- Miss., La., & Ark.		
Sun	Sets.	H. M.	Sun	Sets.	H. M.	Sun	Sets.	H. M.	Sun	Sets.	H. M.
1	6 38	5 48	1	6 37	5 49	1	6 35	5 51	1	6 30	5 56
2	6 35	5 49	2	6 34	5 50	2	6 32	5 52	2	6 29	5 56
3	6 32	5 50	3	6 31	5 51	3	6 29	5 53	3	6 26	5 57
4	6 29	5 51	4	6 28	5 52	4	6 26	5 54	4	6 23	5 58
5	6 26	5 52	5	6 25	5 53	5	6 23	5 55	5	6 20	5 59
6	6 23	5 53	6	6 22	5 54	6	6 20	5 56	6	6 17	6 00
7	6 20	5 54	7	6 19	5 55	7	6 17	5 57	7	6 14	6 01
8	6 17	5 55	8	6 16	5 56	8	6 14	5 58	8	6 11	6 02
9	6 14	5 56	9	6 13	5 57	9	6 11	5 59	9	6 08	6 03
10	6 11	5 57	10	6 10	5 58	10	6 08	6 00	10	6 05	6 04
11	6 08	5 58	11	6 07	5 59	11	6 05	6 01	11	6 02	6 05
12	6 05	5 59	12	6 04	6 00	12	6 02	6 02	12	5 59	6 06
13	6 02	5 60	13	6 01	6 01	13	6 00	6 03	13	5 56	6 07
14	6 00	5 61	14	5 59	6 02	14	5 58	6 04	14	5 53	6 08
15	5 57	5 62	15	5 56	6 03	15	5 55	6 05	15	5 50	6 09
16	5 54	5 63	16	5 53	6 04	16	5 52	6 06	16	5 47	6 10
17	5 51	5 64	17	5 50	6 05	17	5 49	6 07	17	5 44	6 11
18	5 48	5 65	18	5 47	6 06	18	5 46	6 08	18	5 41	6 12
19	5 45	5 66	19	5 44	6 07	19	5 43	6 09	19	5 38	6 13
20	5 42	5 67	20	5 41	6 08	20	5 40	6 10	20	5 35	6 14
21	5 39	5 68	21	5 38	6 09	21	5 37	6 11	21	5 32	6 15
22	5 36	5 69	22	5 35	6 10	22	5 34	6 12	22	5 29	6 16
23	5 33	5 70	23	5 32	6 11	23	5 31	6 13	23	5 26	6 17
24	5 30	5 71	24	5 29	6 12	24	5 28	6 14	24	5 23	6 18
25	5 27	5 72	25	5 26	6 13	25	5 25	6 15	25	5 20	6 19
26	5 24	5 73	26	5 23	6 14	26	5 22	6 16	26	5 17	6 20
27	5 21	5 74	27	5 20	6 15	27	5 19	6 17	27	5 14	6 21
28	5 18	5 75	28	5 17	6 16	28	5 16	6 18	28	5 11	6 22
29	5 15	5 76	29	5 14	6 17	29	5 13	6 19	29	5 08	6 23
30	5 12	5 77	30	5 11	6 18	30	5 10	6 20	30	5 05	6 24
31	5 09	5 78	31	5 08	6 19	31	5 07	6 21	31	5 02	6 25

with some corn, I went out and saw about twenty fine year-olds munching away in my field. I "toll'd them up," and catching a good runner, sewed him up in the bear-skin, and then turned him loose, when he ran after the rest, who flew from the supposed bear. The last that was seen of them was at Bassett's Creek, near forty miles from my house, only two being alive—one running from his fellow sewed up in the skin, and he trying to catch the other—the rest were found dead on the road, having literally run themselves to death. It is needless to add that John Champion's hogs stayed at home after that.

THREE FISH FOR DINNER.—A Liverpool paper tells this story as having its origin in an American eating-house. It is a good one, happen where it might:—

Now, waiter, what's to pay? Waiter.—Let me see, sir; what have you had, sir? Diner.—Three fish. Waiter.—Only brought up two, I think, sir. Diner.—No, three; I had two mackerels, and one smile!



MOON'S PHASES.	Boston.	New-York.	Washing'n	Charleston	Sun on Mer
	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
Third Quarter.....	8 10 42 morn.	10 30 morn.	10 18 morn.	10 6 morn.	1 0 4 0
New Moon.....	15 1 38 morn.	1 26 morn.	1 14 morn.	1 2 morn.	7 0 2 13
First Quarter.....	22 4 25 morn.	4 13 morn.	4 1 morn.	3 49 morn.	19 morning
Full Moon.....	30 8 42 morn.	8 30 morn.	8 18 morn.	8 6 morn.	25 11 57 54

Calendar for Boston; New-England, N. Y. St. Can. W. Mich. Wisconsin & Iowa.				Calendar for New-York City; Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana & Illinois.				Calendar for Washing ton; Va., Del., Md., Kentucky Ill., & Missouri.				Calendar for Charleston; N. & S. Carolina, Ten- nessee, Georgia, Ala. Miss., La. & Ark.			
Sun's declination N.		Moon's Place.		Sun	Sun	Moon	H. w.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. w.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. w.
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	D. M.		rises	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises	sets.	rises.	sets.
Th	1	4 29	♈	5 45	6 24	7 25	12 0	5 46	6 23	7 24	9 24	5 47	6 22	7 22	5 50
Fr	2	4 53	♈	5 43	6 25	8 24	ev. 32	5 44	6 24	8 21	9 56	5 46	6 23	8 19	5 49
Sa	3	5 16	♈	5 42	6 26	9 22	1 3	5 43	6 25	9 19	10 27	5 44	6 24	9 16	5 48
Sa	4	5 39	♈	5 40	6 27	10 20	1 33	5 41	6 26	10 16	10 57	5 42	6 24	10 13	5 46
M	5	6 1	♈	5 38	6 28	11 16	2 6	5 40	6 27	11 12	11 30	5 41	6 25	11 8	5 45
Tu	6	6 24	♈	5 37	6 29	morn.	2 39	5 38	6 28	morn.	ev. 3	5 39	6 26	morn.	5 44
W	7	6 47	♈	5 35	6 30	0 9	3 19	5 36	6 29	0 5	0 43	5 38	6 27	0 2	5 43
Th	8	7 9	♈	5 33	6 31	0 59	4 8	5 35	6 30	0 56	1 32	5 36	6 28	0 52	5 41
Fr	9	7 32	♈	5 32	6 33	1 45	5 7	5 33	6 31	1 42	2 31	5 35	6 29	1 39	5 40
Sa	10	7 54	♈	5 30	6 34	2 27	6 28	5 32	6 32	2 25	3 52	5 33	6 30	2 23	5 39
Sa	11	8 16	♈	5 28	6 35	3 7	7 50	5 30	6 33	3 5	5 14	5 32	6 31	3 4	5 38
M	12	8 38	♈	5 27	6 36	3 44	9 5	5 28	6 34	3 43	6 29	5 30	6 32	3 43	5 36
Tu	13	9 0	♈	5 25	6 37	4 20	10 4	5 27	6 35	4 21	7 28	5 29	6 33	4 21	5 35
W	14	9 21	♈	5 23	6 38	4 57	10 52	5 25	6 36	4 59	8 16	5 27	6 34	5 0	5 34
Th	15	9 43	♈	5 22	6 39	sets.	11 37	5 24	6 37	sets.	9 1	5 26	6 35	sets.	5 33
Fr	16	10 4	♈	5 20	6 40	8 34	morn.	5 22	6 38	8 31	9 46	5 24	6 36	8 28	5 31
Sa	17	10 26	♈	5 18	6 41	9 40	0 22	5 21	6 39	9 37	10 32	5 23	6 37	9 33	5 30
M	18	10 47	♈	5 17	6 43	10 40	1 8	5 19	6 40	10 36	11 14	5 22	6 38	10 33	5 29
M	19	11 7	♈	5 15	6 44	11 33	1 50	5 18	6 41	11 29	11 56	5 20	6 39	11 26	5 28
Tu	20	11 28	♈	5 14	6 45	morn.	2 32	5 16	6 42	morn.	morn.	5 19	6 40	morn.	5 27
W	21	11 49	♈	5 12	6 46	0 19	3 16	5 15	6 43	0 16	0 40	5 17	6 41	0 13	5 26
Th	22	12 9	♈	5 11	6 47	1 0	4 4	5 13	6 44	0 57	1 28	5 16	6 42	0 54	5 25
Fr	23	12 29	♈	5 10	6 48	1 35	5 1	5 12	6 45	1 33	2 25	5 15	6 43	1 31	5 23
Sa	24	12 49	♈	5 9	6 49	2 7	6 12	5 11	6 46	2 6	3 36	5 13	6 44	2 4	5 22
M	25	13 9	♈	5 8	6 50	2 37	7 27	5 10	6 47	2 36	4 51	5 12	6 45	2 35	5 21
M	26	13 28	♈	5 6	6 51	3 5	8 39	5 8	6 48	3 5	6 3	5 11	6 46	3 5	5 20
W	27	13 47	♈	5 5	6 53	3 33	9 38	5 6	6 49	3 34	7 2	5 9	6 46	3 34	5 19
Th	28	14 6	♈	5 4	6 54	4 1	10 19	5 5	6 50	4 3	8 43	5 8	6 47	4 4	5 18
Fr	29	14 25	♈	5 3	6 55	4 31	10 56	5 4	6 52	4 34	9 20	5 7	6 48	4 36	5 17
Sa	30	14 44	♈	4 59	6 56	rises.	11 30	5 2	6 53	rises.	8 54	5 6	6 49	rises.	5 16
	31	14 55	♈												

31 Days.

Calendar for Boston; New-England, N. Y. St. Can. W., Mich. Wisconsin & Iowa.				Calendar for New-York City; Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana & Illinois.				Calendar for Washington; Va., Del., Md., Kentucky, Ill., & Missouri.				Calendar for Charleston; N. & S. Carolina, Ten- nessee, Georgia, Ala., Miss., La. & Ark.			
Sun rises		Sun sets		Sun rises		Sun sets		Sun rises		Sun sets		Sun rises		Sun sets	
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5a	15	22	1	5a	15	22	1	5a	15	22	1	5a	15	22
2	5a	15	30	2	5a	15	30	2	5a	15	30	2	5a	15	30
3	5a	15	38	3	5a	15	38	3	5a	15	38	3	5a	15	38
4	5a	15	46	4	5a	15	46	4	5a	15	46	4	5a	15	46
5	5a	15	54	5	5a	15	54	5	5a	15	54	5	5a	15	54
6	5a	16	02	6	5a	16	02	6	5a	16	02	6	5a	16	02
7	5a	16	10	7	5a	16	10	7	5a	16	10	7	5a	16	10
8	5a	16	18	8	5a	16	18	8	5a	16	18	8	5a	16	18
9	5a	16	26	9	5a	16	26	9	5a	16	26	9	5a	16	26
10	5a	16	34	10	5a	16	34	10	5a	16	34	10	5a	16	34
11	5a	16	42	11	5a	16	42	11	5a	16	42	11	5a	16	42
12	5a	16	50	12	5a	16	50	12	5a	16	50	12	5a	16	50
13	5a	17	00	13	5a	17	00	13	5a	17	00	13	5a	17	00
14	5a	17	08	14	5a	17	08	14	5a	17	08	14	5a	17	08
15	5a	17	16	15	5a	17	16	15	5a	17	16	15	5a	17	16
16	5a	17	24	16	5a	17	24	16	5a	17	24	16	5a	17	24
17	5a	17	32	17	5a	17	32	17	5a	17	32	17	5a	17	32
18	5a	17	40	18	5a	17	40	18	5a	17	40	18	5a	17	40
19	5a	17	48	19	5a	17	48	19	5a	17	48	19	5a	17	48
20	5a	17	56	20	5a	17	56	20	5a	17	56	20	5a	17	56
21	5a	18	04	21	5a	18	04	21	5a	18	04	21	5a	18	04
22	5a	18	12	22	5a	18	12	22	5a	18	12	22	5a	18	12
23	5a	18	20	23	5a	18	20	23	5a	18	20	23	5a	18	20
24	5a	18	28	24	5a	18	28	24	5a	18	28	24	5a	18	28
25	5a	18	36	25	5a	18	36	25	5a	18	36	25	5a	18	36
26	5a	18	44	26	5a	18	44	26	5a	18	44	26	5a	18	44
27	5a	18	52	27	5a	18	52	27	5a	18	52	27	5a	18	52
28	5a	19	00	28	5a	19	00	28	5a	19	00	28	5a	19	00
29	5a	19	08	29	5a	19	08	29	5a	19	08	29	5a	19	08
30	5a	19	16	30	5a	19	16	30	5a	19	16	30	5a	19	16
31	5a	19	24	31	5a	19	24	31	5a	19	24	31	5a	19	24

A KNOWING ONE.—"Mr. Brown," said a constable to this ubiquitous personage the other day, "how many cows do you own?"

"Why do you ask?" was the query.

"



## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston. H. M.	New-York. H. M.	Washing'n H. M.	Charleston. H. M.	Sanon Mer. D. H. M. s.
Third Quarter .....	5	11 22 even.	11 10 even.	10 53 even.	10 46 even.	1 11 57 26
New Moon .....	12	8 8 even.	7 56 even.	7 44 even.	7 32 even.	7 11 56 26
First Quarter .....	20	2 48 even.	2 36 even.	2 24 even.	2 12 even.	19 ev. 0 58
Full Moon .....	28	8 39 morn.	8 27 morn.	8 15 morn.	8 3 morn.	25 0 2 11

Calendar for Charleston; N. & S. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Ala. Miss., La. & Ark.			Calendar for Washington; Va., Del., Md., Kentucky, Ill., & Missouri.			Calendar for New-York City; Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana & Illinois.			Calendar for Boston; New-England, N. Y. St., Can. W., Mich. Wisconsin & Iowa.		
Sun	Mon	H. M.	Sun	Mon	H. M.	Sun	Mon	H. M.	Sun	Mon	H. M.
rises	sets	Ch. n.	rises	sets	Ch. n.	rises	sets	Ch. n.	rises	sets	Ch. n.
1	9 24	8 52	1	9 24	8 52	1	9 24	8 52	1	9 24	8 52
2	10 11	9 29	2	10 11	9 29	2	10 11	9 29	2	10 11	9 29
3	10 56	10 11	3	10 56	10 11	3	10 56	10 11	3	10 56	10 11
4	11 37	10 55	4	11 37	10 55	4	11 37	10 55	4	11 37	10 55
5	12 3	11 44	5	12 3	11 44	5	12 3	11 44	5	12 3	11 44
6	1 17	ev. 44	6	1 17	ev. 44	6	1 17	ev. 44	6	1 17	ev. 44
7	2 5	1 49	7	2 5	1 49	7	2 5	1 49	7	2 5	1 49
8	3 18	2 4	8	3 18	2 4	8	3 18	2 4	8	3 18	2 4
9	4 53	3 5	9	4 53	3 5	9	4 53	3 5	9	4 53	3 5
10	5 30	4 6	10	5 30	4 6	10	5 30	4 6	10	5 30	4 6
11	6 11	5 12	11	6 11	5 12	11	6 11	5 12	11	6 11	5 12
12	6 58	6 11	12	6 58	6 11	12	6 58	6 11	12	6 58	6 11
13	7 41	7 50	13	7 41	7 50	13	7 41	7 50	13	7 41	7 50
14	8 30	8 34	14	8 30	8 34	14	8 30	8 34	14	8 30	8 34
15	9 14	9 15	15	9 14	9 15	15	9 14	9 15	15	9 14	9 15
16	9 54	9 55	16	9 54	9 55	16	9 54	9 55	16	9 54	9 55
17	10 30	10 34	17	10 30	10 34	17	10 30	10 34	17	10 30	10 34
18	11 36	11 55	18	11 36	11 55	18	11 36	11 55	18	11 36	11 55
19	12 3	12 3	19	12 3	12 3	19	12 3	12 3	19	12 3	12 3
20	1 15	1 15	20	1 15	1 15	20	1 15	1 15	20	1 15	1 15
21	2 0	2 0	21	2 0	2 0	21	2 0	2 0	21	2 0	2 0
22	2 54	2 54	22	2 54	2 54	22	2 54	2 54	22	2 54	2 54
23	3 42	3 42	23	3 42	3 42	23	3 42	3 42	23	3 42	3 42
24	4 24	4 24	24	4 24	4 24	24	4 24	4 24	24	4 24	4 24
25	5 0	5 0	25	5 0	5 0	25	5 0	5 0	25	5 0	5 0
26	5 42	5 42	26	5 42	5 42	26	5 42	5 42	26	5 42	5 42
27	6 18	6 18	27	6 18	6 18	27	6 18	6 18	27	6 18	6 18
28	6 58	6 58	28	6 58	6 58	28	6 58	6 58	28	6 58	6 58
29	7 32	7 32	29	7 32	7 32	29	7 32	7 32	29	7 32	7 32
30	8 0	8 0	30	8 0	8 0	30	8 0	8 0	30	8 0	8 0

Moon's Place.

Sun's decl. South.

Day of Week.

Day of Month.

A SNAKE STORY.—A correspondent of the New Hampshire Statesman tells the following story:

"Talking of snakes, reminds me of an adventure of mine yesterday, with a nice, smooth, 'insinuating' looking chap, of the common striped kind. I was sitting on a little hillock, under a pine tree, close to the edge of a cornfield, thinking of a great many fine things in general, and of anything but 'serpents' in particular, when, with a rustle of the grass at my side, and a *gliding* motion, he stopped within a foot of me. Just from habit—nothing else—I must own to being a bit startled. It was perfectly aware of my presence, looked me quietly in the face, while that forked 'little member' shot and gleamed from its head like phosphorescent light. I had a spear of herds' grass in my hand, which I poked out gently to scrape acquaintance. He ducked his head, arched his body, and gave his tail a graceful wave, as much as to say—'I appreciate the honor,' and, greatly to my wonderment, commenced frolicking with the long head on the spear of grass, taking 'a turn' round it with his neck, and pulling at one end while I held the other, and his 'continuation' twist-

MOON'S PHASES.	Boston.	New-York.	Washing'n	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
Third Quarter.....	5	3 58 morn.	3 46 morn.	3 34 morn.	3 22 morn.
New Moon.....	12	6 54 morn.	6 42 morn.	6 30 morn.	6 18 morn.
First Quarter.....	20	8 8 morn.	7 56 morn.	7 44 morn.	7 32 morn.
Full Moon.....	27	5 24 even.	5 12 even.	5 0 even.	4 48 even.

Calendar for Boston ; New-England, N. Y. St., Can. W., Mich. Wisconsin & Iowa.				Calendar for New-York City ; Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana & Illinois.				Calendar for Washington ; Va., Del., Md., Kentucky, Ill., & Missouri.				Calendar for Charleston ; N. & S. Carolina, Ten- nessee, Georgia, Ala. Miss., La. & Ark.					
Sun		Moon		H. w.		Sun		Moon		H. w.		Sun		Moon		H. w.	
rises	sets.	rises.	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises	sets.	H. M.	H. M.	rises	sets.	H. M.	H. M.
4 28	7 38	9 47	1 18	4 34	7 33	9 45	10 42	4 39	7 27	9 44	4 57	7 10	9 37	9 18	1	2	3
4 29	7 38	10 23	2 1	4 34	7 33	10 23	11 25	4 40	7 27	10 22	4 57	7 10	10 18	10	1	2	3
4 29	7 38	10 58	2 46	4 35	7 32	10 58	ev. 10	4 40	7 27	10 58	4 58	7 10	10 58	10 46			
4 30	7 38	11 32	3 34	4 35	7 32	11 32	0 58	4 41	7 27	11 35	4 58	7 10	11 38	11 34			
4 31	7 37	morn.	4 29	4 36	7 32	morn.	1 53	4 41	7 27	morn.	4 58	7 10	morn.	ev. 29			
4 31	7 37	0 8	5 28	4 37	7 32	0 10	2 52	4 42	7 27	0 12	4 59	7 9	0 18	1 28			
4 32	7 37	0 45	6 34	4 37	7 31	0 49	3 58	4 42	7 26	0 52	4 59	7 9	1 1	2 34			
4 32	7 37	1 27	7 43	4 38	7 31	1 31	5 7	4 43	7 26	1 34	5 07	9	1 46	3 43			
4 33	7 36	2 12	8 54	4 38	7 31	2 17	6 18	4 44	7 26	2 21	5 07	9	2 34	4 54			
4 34	7 36	3 2	9 57	4 39	7 30	3 7	7 21	4 44	7 25	3 12	5 17	9	3 26	5 57			
4 34	7 35	3 57	10 51	4 40	7 30	4 2	8 15	4 45	7 25	4 6	5 17	8	4 20	6 51			
4 35	7 35	sets.	11 39	4 40	7 29	sets.	9 3	4 45	7 25	sets.	5 27	8	sets.	7 39			
4 36	7 34	8 5	morn.	4 41	7 29	8 2	9 45	4 46	7 24	8 0	5 27	8	7 50	8 21			
4 37	7 34	8 39	0 21	4 42	7 28	8 37	10 25	4 47	7 24	8 36	5 37	7	8 28	9 1			
4 38	7 33	9 10	1 1	4 43	7 28	9 11	0 4	4 48	7 23	9 8	5 47	7	9 3	9 36			
4 38	7 32	9 39	1 36	4 43	7 27	9 39	11 35	4 48	7 23	9 39	5 47	7	9 36	10 11			
4 39	7 32	10 7	2 11	4 44	7 27	10 8	morn.	4 49	7 22	10 8	5 57	6	10 8	10 46			
4 40	7 31	10 35	2 46	4 45	7 26	10 36	0 10	4 50	7 21	10 38	5 57	6	10 41	11 23			
4 41	7 30	11 4	3 23	4 46	7 25	11 6	0 47	4 51	7 21	11 41	5 67	5	11 14	morn.			
4 42	7 30	11 35	4 3	4 47	7 25	11 38	1 25	4 51	7 20	11 48	5 77	5	11 49	0 1			
4 43	7 29	morn.	4 43	4 48	7 24	morn.	2 7	4 52	7 19	morn.	5 77	4	morn.	0 43			
4 44	7 28	0 9	5 33	4 48	7 23	0 13	2 57	4 53	7 19	morn.	5 87	4	0 27	1 33			
4 44	7 27	0 48	6 41	4 49	7 22	0 53	4 8	4 54	7 18	0 57	5 97	3	1 9	2 44			
4 45	7 26	1 33	7 50	4 50	7 22	1 38	5 14	4 55	7 17	1 43	5 97	3	1 57	3 50			
4 46	7 25	2 25	8 58	4 51	7 21	2 30	6 22	4 55	7 16	2 35	5 107	2	2 50	4 58			
4 47	7 24	3 24	9 58	4 52	7 20	3 29	7 22	4 56	7 15	3 33	5 117	1	3 48	5 68			
4 48	7 23	rises.	10 48	4 53	7 19	rises.	8 12	4 57	7 16	rises.	5 117	1	rises.	6 48			
4 49	7 22	7 44	11 35	4 54	7 18	7 42	8 59	4 58	7 14	7 40	5 127	0	7 32	7 35			
4 50	7 21	8 23	ev. 20	4 55	7 17	8 22	9 44	4 59	7 13	8 21	5 136	59	8 16	8 20			
4 51	7 20	8 59	1 3	4 56	7 16	8 59	10 27	5 0	7 12	8 59	5 136	59	8 57	9 3			
4 52	7 19	9 35	1 45	4 56	7 15	9 35	11 9	5 1	7 11	9 36	5 145	58	9 38	9 45			

ing and turning into graceful figures. He seemed perfectly gentle, and in no hurry. I was thinking what I could do next to amuse my visitor, when the lucky thought of a cornstalk fiddle occurred. I whipped off a stalk, and soon had a primitive Cremona tuned to concert-pitch, his little snakeship watching every movement. I got up a succession of soft airs considerably like music, and the little fellow actually came up and laid his head across my knee. The jig of Devil's Dream seemed to please him most. At length, as a farther experiment, I sprang to my feet and clapped my hands, when he disappeared in a hole at the foot of the tree quicker than thought, and would not be coaxed out by any persuasion. Neither the grass nor cornstalk fiddle could reassure him. This you may depend upon is a most veracious narrative.

**MAXIMS.**—Never believe that which seems improbable. Never expose your disappointment to the world. Never complain of being ill-used. Always speak well of your friends, but of your enemies speak neither good nor evil.





MOON'S PHASES		Boston.	New-York.	Washing'n.	Charleston.	Sun on Mer
	D.	D. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. M. H. S.
Third Quarter...	1	4 30 even.	4 18 even.	4 6 even.	3 54 even.	1 morning.
New Moon.....	9	11 3 morn.	10 51 morn.	10 39 morn.	10 27 morn.	7 11 58 0
First Quarter....	17	2 37 even.	2 25 even.	2 13 even.	2 1 even.	19 11 53 50
Full Moon.....	24	9 41 morn.	9 29 morn.	9 17 morn.	9 5 morn.	25 11 51 44

Calendar for Boston ; New-England, N. Y. St. Can. W. Mich. Wisconsin & Iowa.	Calendar for New-York City ; Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana & Illinois.			Calendar for Washington ; Va., Del., Md., Kentucky, Ill., & Missouri.			Calendar for Charleston ; N. & S. Carolina, Ten- nessee, Georgia, Ala., Miss., La. & Ark.		
	Sun	Moon	H. M.	Sun	Moon	H. M.	Sun	Moon	H. M.
	rises	sets.	sets.	rises	sets.	sets.	rises	sets.	sets.
1	5 26	6 33	10 58	5 26	6 32	11 3	5 35	6 24	11 42
2	5 27	6 32	11 49	5 29	6 30	11 54	5 36	6 23	11 37
3	5 28	6 30	12 0	5 30	6 28	12 6	5 37	6 21	11 30
4	5 29	6 28	12 11	5 31	6 26	12 17	5 38	6 19	11 23
5	5 30	6 27	12 22	5 32	6 25	12 28	5 39	6 18	11 16
6	5 31	6 25	12 33	5 33	6 23	12 39	5 40	6 16	11 9
7	5 32	6 23	12 44	5 34	6 21	12 50	5 41	6 15	11 2
8	5 33	6 22	12 55	5 35	6 20	1 0	5 42	6 14	10 55
9	5 34	6 20	1 6	5 36	6 19	1 11	5 43	6 13	10 48
10	5 35	6 18	1 17	5 37	6 17	1 22	5 44	6 12	10 41
11	5 36	6 16	1 28	5 38	6 16	1 33	5 45	6 11	10 34
12	5 37	6 15	1 39	5 39	6 15	1 44	5 46	6 10	10 27
13	5 38	6 13	1 50	5 40	6 14	1 55	5 47	6 9	10 20
14	5 39	6 11	2 0	5 41	6 13	2 6	5 48	6 8	10 13
15	5 40	6 9	2 11	5 42	6 12	2 17	5 49	6 7	10 6
16	5 41	6 8	2 22	5 43	6 11	2 28	5 50	6 6	9 59
17	5 42	6 6	2 33	5 44	6 10	2 39	5 51	6 5	9 52
18	5 43	6 4	2 44	5 45	6 9	2 50	5 52	6 4	9 45
19	5 44	6 3	2 55	5 46	6 8	3 0	5 53	6 3	9 38
20	5 45	6 2	3 6	5 47	6 7	3 11	5 54	6 2	9 31
21	5 46	6 1	3 17	5 48	6 6	3 22	5 55	6 1	9 24
22	5 47	5 59	3 28	5 49	6 5	3 33	5 56	6 0	9 17
23	5 48	5 57	3 39	5 50	6 4	3 44	5 57	5 59	9 10
24	5 49	5 55	3 50	5 51	6 3	3 55	5 58	5 58	9 3
25	5 50	5 53	4 0	5 52	6 2	4 6	5 59	5 57	8 56
26	5 51	5 52	4 11	5 53	6 1	4 17	5 60	5 56	8 49
27	5 52	5 50	4 22	5 54	6 0	4 28	5 61	5 55	8 42
28	5 53	5 48	4 33	5 55	5 59	4 39	5 62	5 54	8 35
29	5 54	5 46	4 44	5 56	5 58	4 50	5 63	5 53	8 28
30	5 55	5 44	4 55	5 57	5 57	5 0	5 64	5 52	8 21

Moon's Place.

Sun's decl. N.

Day of Week.

Day of Month.

process : a lady is seated on the roof, or balcony on her house, wearing a sort of broad-brimmed hat, without a crown ; the long hair is drawn over these wide brims and spread out in the sunshine, while the face is completely shaded. How they contrived to escape a brain fever, or a *coup de soleil*, is a wonder ; and truly, of all the multifarious freaks of fashion and vanity, know none more strange than this, unless it be the contrivance of the women of Antigua to obtain a new natural complexion."

☞ "Mother," said a little boy in our presence the other day, "I've got such a bad head-ache and sore throat, too."

"Have you, my dear?" asked the mother, "well, you shall have *medicine*."

"It's no matter," retorted the shrewd urchin, "I've got 'em—but they don't hurt me!"

☞ M. Jobbard, a French chemist, has discovered a method of producing gas for illumination from water. He charges the hydrogen from aqueous vapor strongly with carbonaceous vapor from oil or gas-tar, or any other oil, and produces a brilliant white light.



MOON'S PHASES	Boston.	New-York.	Washing'n	Charleston.	Sun on Mer
	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
New Moon.....	9 4 23 morn.	4 11 morn.	3 59 morn.	3 47 morn.	1 11 49 45
First Quarter....	17 2 57 morn.	2 45 morn.	2 33 morn.	2 21 morn.	7 11 47 56
Full Moon.....	23 6 52 even.	6 40 even.	6 28 even.	6 16 even.	19 11 45 7
Third Quarter...30	5 12 even.	5 0 even.	4 48 even.	4 36 even.	25 11 44 13

Calendar for Boston; New-England; St., Can. W., Mich. Wisconsin & Iowa.				Calendar for New-York City; Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana & Illinois.				Calendar for Washington; Va., Del., Md., Kentucky, Ill., & Missouri.				Calendar for Charleston; N. & S. Carolina, Ten- nessee, Georgia, Ala. Miss., La. & Ark.					
Day of Week.		Sun's decl. S.		Moon's Place.		Sun	Sun Moon	H. w.	Sun	Sun Moon	H. w.	Sun	Sun Moon	H. w.	Sun	Sun Moon	H. w.
		D. M.				rises	sets.	H. M.	rises	sets.	H. M.	rises	sets.	H. M.	rises	sets.	H. M.
1	Fr	3	8	♊	♊	5 58	5 41	11 34	5 57	5 42	11 39	5 55	5 44	11 56	5 51	5 44	11 56
2	Sa	3	31	♋	♋	5 59	5 39	morn.	5 58	5 40	morn.	5 56	5 43	morn.	5 50	5 43	morn.
3	C	3	54	♌	♌	6 0	5 37	0 32	5 59	5 38	0 36	5 56	5 41	0 51	5 56	5 41	0 51
4	M	4	17	♍	♍	6 1	5 36	1 30	6 0	5 37	1 33	5 57	5 40	1 45	5 56	5 40	1 45
5	Tu	4	40	♎	♎	6 2	5 34	2 28	6 1	5 35	2 30	5 58	5 39	2 39	5 57	5 39	2 39
6	W	5	4	♏	♏	6 3	5 32	3 25	6 2	5 33	3 27	5 58	5 38	3 32	5 58	5 38	3 32
7	Th	5	27	♐	♐	6 5	5 31	4 22	6 3	5 32	4 23	5 59	5 37	4 25	5 59	5 36	4 25
8	Fr	5	50	♑	♑	6 6	5 29	5 18	6 4	5 30	5 18	6 0	5 35	5 17	6 0	5 35	5 17
9	Sa	6	13	♒	♒	6 7	5 27	sets.	6 5	5 29	sets.	6 1	5 34	sets.	6 1	5 34	sets.
10	C	6	35	♓	♓	6 8	5 26	6 12	6 7	5 27	6 15	6 1	5 32	6 25	6 1	5 32	6 25
11	M	6	58	♊	♊	6 9	5 24	6 46	6 8	5 25	6 49	6 18	5 31	7 2	6 18	5 31	7 2
12	Tu	7	21	♋	♋	6 10	5 22	7 23	6 9	5 24	7 27	6 19	5 30	7 43	6 19	5 30	7 43
13	W	7	43	♌	♌	6 11	5 21	8 4	6 10	5 22	8 9	6 19	5 29	8 26	6 19	5 29	8 26
14	Th	8	6	♍	♍	6 13	5 19	8 51	6 11	5 21	8 56	6 19	5 28	9 14	6 19	5 28	9 14
15	Fr	8	28	♎	♎	6 14	5 17	9 43	6 12	5 19	9 48	6 19	5 27	10 7	6 19	5 27	10 7
16	Sa	8	50	♏	♏	6 15	5 16	10 41	6 13	5 18	10 46	6 20	5 26	11 10	6 20	5 26	11 10
17	C	9	12	♐	♐	6 16	5 14	11 44	6 14	5 16	11 48	6 21	5 25	11 3	6 21	5 25	11 3
18	M	9	34	♑	♑	6 17	5 13	morn.	6 15	5 15	morn.	6 22	5 24	morn.	6 22	5 24	morn.
19	Tu	9	56	♒	♒	6 19	5 11	0 51	6 16	5 13	0 54	6 23	5 23	0 3	6 23	5 23	0 3
20	W	10	18	♓	♓	6 20	5 9	0 2	6 17	5 11	0 54	6 24	5 22	1 6	6 24	5 22	1 6
21	Th	10	39	♊	♊	6 21	5 8	3 13	6 18	5 10	3 14	6 25	5 21	1 13	6 25	5 21	1 13
22	Fr	11	1	♋	♋	6 22	5 6	4 27	6 19	5 9	4 27	6 26	5 19	1 21	6 26	5 19	1 21
23	Sa	11	22	♌	♌	6 23	5 5	risers.	6 20	5 8	risers.	6 27	5 17	risers.	6 27	5 17	risers.
24	C	11	43	♍	♍	6 25	5 3	5 53	6 22	5 6	5 56	6 28	5 16	6 9	6 28	5 16	6 9
25	M	12	4	♎	♎	6 26	5 2	6 31	6 23	5 5	6 36	6 29	5 15	7 0	6 29	5 15	7 0
26	Tu	12	24	♏	♏	6 27	5 0	7 31	6 24	5 3	7 36	6 30	5 14	7 54	6 30	5 14	7 54
27	W	12	45	♐	♐	6 28	4 59	8 26	6 25	5 2	8 31	6 31	5 13	8 49	6 31	5 13	8 49
28	Th	13	5	♑	♑	6 30	4 58	9 24	6 27	5 0	9 28	6 32	5 12	9 46	6 32	5 12	9 46
29	Fr	13	25	♒	♒	6 31	4 56	10 23	6 28	4 59	10 27	6 33	5 11	10 43	6 33	5 11	10 43
30	Sa	13	45	♓	♓	6 32	4 55	11 22	6 29	4 58	11 25	6 34	5 10	11 39	6 34	5 10	11 39
31	C	14	5	♊	♊	6 33	4 54	morn.	6 30	4 57	morn.	6 35	5 9	morn.	6 35	5 9	morn.





MOON'S PHASES.	Boston.	New-York.	Washing'n	Charleston.	Sun on Mer.
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
New Moon..... 7	3 47 even.	3 35 even.	3 23 even.	3 11 even.	1 11 49 11
First Quarter..... 14	10 42 even.	10 30 even.	10 18 even.	10 6 even.	7 11 51 38
Full Moon..... 21	5 24 even.	5 12 even.	5 0 even.	4 48 even.	19 11 57 17
Third Quarter..... 29	9 4 morn.	8 52 morn.	8 40 morn.	8 28 morn.	25 ev. 0 17

Calendar for Boston ; New-England, N. Y. St., Can. W., Mich. Wisconsin & Iowa.					Calendar for New-York City ; Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana & Illinois.					Calendar for Washington ; Va., Del., Md., Kentucky, Ill., & Missouri.					Calendar for Charleston ; N. & S. Carolina, Ten- nessee, Georgia, Ala. Miss., La. & Ark.				
Sun	Sun	Moon	H. w.		Sun	Sun	Moon	H. w.		Sun	Sun	Moon			Sun	Sun	Moon	H. w.	
risos	sets.	risers.	Bostn		risos	sets.	risers.	N. Y.		risos	sets.	risers.			risos	sets.	risers.	Ch'n.	
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
7 12	4 26	1 3	6 17		7 7	4 31	1 4	3 41		7 2	4 36	1 4	6 46	4 52	1 5	2 17			
7 13	4 26	2 0	7 23		7 8	4 31	1 5	4 47		7 3	4 36	1 5	6 47	4 52	1 5	3 23			
7 14	4 26	2 57	8 28		7 9	4 31	2 56	5 52		7 4	4 36	2 55	6 48	4 52	2 50	4 28			
7 15	4 26	3 54	9 26		7 10	4 31	3 52	6 50		7 5	4 36	3 50	6 49	4 52	3 43	5 26			
7 16	4 25	4 51	10 10		7 11	4 31	4 48	7 34		7 6	4 36	4 46	6 49	4 52	4 37	6 10			
7 17	4 25	5 49	10 49		7 12	4 31	5 45	8 13		7 7	4 36	5 42	6 50	4 52	5 31	6 49			
7 18	4 25	sets.	11 26		7 13	4 30	sets.	8 50		7 8	4 36	sets.	6 51	4 52	sets.	7 26			
7 19	4 25	5 34	morn.		7 14	4 30	5 39	9 25		7 9	4 36	5 43	6 52	4 52	5 58	8 1			
7 20	4 25	6 28	0 1		7 14	4 30	6 33	10 2		7 9	4 36	6 38	6 53	4 52	6 52	8 38			
7 21	4 25	7 28	0 38		7 15	4 31	7 33	10 39		7 10	4 36	7 37	6 53	4 52	7 50	9 15			
7 22	4 25	8 31	1 15		7 16	4 31	8 35	11 16		7 11	4 36	8 39	6 54	4 53	8 50	9 52			
7 23	4 25	9 37	1 52		7 17	4 31	9 40	11 56		7 12	4 36	9 43	6 55	4 53	9 51	10 32			
7 24	4 26	10 44	2 32		7 18	4 31	10 46	morn.		7 13	4 36	10 48	6 56	4 53	10 53	11 18			
7 25	4 26	11 53	3 18		7 18	4 31	11 54	0 42		7 13	4 36	11 55	6 56	4 53	11 57	morn.			
7 26	4 26	morn.	4 9		7 19	4 31	morn.	1 33		7 14	4 37	morn.	6 57	4 54	morn.	0 9			
7 27	4 26	1 2	5 7		7 20	4 32	1 2	2 31		7 15	4 37	1 2	6 58	4 54	1 1	7 7			
7 28	4 26	2 12	6 17		7 21	4 32	2 11	3 41		7 15	4 37	2 19	6 58	4 54	2 5	2 17			
7 29	4 27	3 22	7 29		7 21	4 32	3 20	4 53		7 16	4 37	3 18	6 59	4 55	3 11	3 29			
7 30	4 27	4 32	8 43		7 22	4 33	4 29	6 4		7 17	4 38	4 27	6 59	4 55	4 17	4 40			
7 31	4 28	5 39	9 40		7 23	4 33	5 36	7 7		7 17	4 38	5 33	7 0	4 56	5 21	5 43			
7 32	4 28	6 43	10 36		7 23	4 34	risers.	8 0		7 18	4 39	risers.	7 0	4 56	risers.	6 36			
7 29	4 28	risers.	10 36		7 24	4 34	risers.	8 51		7 18	4 39	5 57	7 1	4 57	6 11	7 27			
7 29	4 29	5 48	11 27		7 24	4 34	5 52	8 51		7 18	4 39	5 58	7 1	4 57	7 10	8 14			
7 30	4 29	6 49	ev. 14		7 24	4 35	6 54	9 38		7 19	4 40	6 58	7 2	4 58	8 9	8 59			
7 30	4 30	7 51	0 59		7 25	4 35	7 55	10 23		7 19	4 40	7 58	7 2	4 58	9 6	9 39			
7 30	4 30	7 51	0 59		7 25	4 36	8 55	11 3		7 20	4 41	8 58	7 2	4 58	9 6	9 39			
7 30	4 30	8 52	1 39		7 25	4 36	8 55	11 3		7 20	4 42	9 56	7 3	4 59	10 1	10 20			
7 31	4 31	9 52	2 20		7 26	4 37	9 52	ev. 25		7 20	4 42	9 56	7 3	4 59	10 1	10 20			
7 31	4 31	10 51	3 1		7 26	4 37	10 52	ev. 25		7 20	4 42	9 56	7 3	4 59	10 1	10 20			
7 31	4 32	11 48	3 41		7 26	4 38	11 49	1 5		7 21	4 43	11 49	7 4	5 0	11 48	11 41			
7 32	4 33	morn.	4 24		7 26	4 38	morn.	1 48		7 21	4 44	morn.	7 4	5 0	11 48	11 41			
7 32	4 34	0 45	5 11		7 26	4 39	0 45	2 35		7 21	4 44	0 44	7 4	5 1	1 morn.	ev. 23			
7 32	4 35	1 42	6 12		7 27	4 40	1 41	3 36		7 21	4 45	1 39	7 4	5 2	1 morn.	ev. 23			
7 33	4 35	2 32	7 27		7 27	4 40	1 41	3 36		7 21	4 45	1 39	7 4	5 2	1 morn.	ev. 23			

[illegible]

☞ This is not the age of poetry—yet "Squire Jones's daughter" has inspired a Down-Easter who gets himself off as follows:—

Red is the rosy posy's hue,  
That grows down in the "hollers,"  
And red is uncle Nathan's barn,  
That cost a hundred dollars;  
And red is sister Sally's shawl  
That cousin Levi hought her,  
But redder still the blooming cheek  
Of 'Squire Jones's daughter.

DANDY.—A *thing* in pantaloons, with a body and two arms, a head without brains, tight boots, a cane, white handkerchief, two brooches, and a ring on the little finger.

# GRAIN IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

A STATEMENT of the Quantities of the several Kinds of Grain and Meal, in quarters, imported from each country, in the year 1844.—Parl. Paper, 1845.

Countries from which imported.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas & Beans.	Wheat-meal or Flour.
						Cwts. 7
Russia.....	104458	23253	69460	830	748	
Sweden.....	10661	30897	26360	43	2637	
Norway.....		40				424
Denmark.....	94289	476150	55593	6433	25624	834
Prussia.....	551748	292470	73625	19266	46449	774
Germany.....	107200	57400	30727	11	48721	6177
Holland.....	11772	1658	40128	3	26621	
Belgium.....	1101	5682	1598		5388	
France.....	45014	8532	501		261	13
Spain and the Balearic Isles.....	11				4	2
Gibraltar.....					807	
Italy and the Italian Isles.....	80300				10781	15
Malta.....	6163	4228			14674	
Turkey.....	18221	5751			124	
Egypt.....	26564	6381			63379	
Cape of Good Hope.....	79					13
Mauritius.....						10
East India Company's Territories, and Ceylon.....	4	2	1		6	8047
Philippine Islands.....						1
China.....					1	
Brit. Settlements in Australia.....	4150					493
British North American Colonies.....	36174	8229	4114		16371	67624
British West Indies.....			1			2
Foreign West Indies.....						2
United States of America.....	2421		2	5	1	292012
Mexico.....						2
Chili.....	1					5
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (foreign produce).....		1078			101	
Total.....	1100361	1022057	302110	26591	262758	985717
Total re-exported in 1844.....	46109	1402	25304		3611	105621

## IMPORTS OF CHEESE

Into Great Britain since 1833, in cwt.

Year.	From America.	From Holland.	From all European Countries.	From other parts of Europe.	Total.
1833	None.	131355		1712	134073
1834	1	145004		1584	146594
1835	6	139694		1152	140852
1836	1	210024		1143	211169
1837	1	235973		1726	237732
1838	2	225695		2179	227877
1839	None.	209547		1389	210436
1840	41	224957		1464	226462
1841	15154		254995		270149
1842	14098		165614		179748
1843	42312		136998		179389
1844	53115		160654		213769

## CENSUS OF THE CITY OF N. YORK.

Wds. 1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
I. 11,331	10,830	10,629	6,549	5,681	12,230
II. 8,203	7,549	6,394	3,947	3,015	6,962
III. 9,509	10,884	11,581	6,449	5,451	11,900
IV. 12,705	15,439	15,770	12,318	8,692	21,000
V. 17,722	18,495	19,159	9,501	19,861	20,362
VI. 18,570	16,827	17,198	9,716	9,627	19,343
VII. 15,873	21,481	22,982	11,917	13,585	25,502
VIII. 20,729	23,570	29,073	14,239	16,607	30,846
IX. 22,810	20,618	24,795	14,295	16,612	30,907
X. 16,438	20,926	29,026	10,010	10,923	20,933
XI. 14,915	26,945	17,052	13,333	13,920	27,259
XII. 11,803	24,437	11,652	6,879	6,499	13,379
XIII. 12,598	17,130	18,517	10,750	11,661	22,411
XIV. 14,283	17,906	20,235	10,065	11,038	21,103
XV. ....	13,202	17,755	8,112	11,310	19,432
XVI. ....	.....	22,273	19,723	20,614	40,337
XVII. ....	.....	18,619	12,556	14,591	27,147
Total.....	202,539	270,089	312,710	180,965	190,737
					371,102



## GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(OCTOBER 1st, 1846.)

## EXECUTIVE—PRESIDENT AND CABINET:

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, <i>President</i> .....	Salary \$25,000
GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, <i>Vice-President</i> .....	" 6,000
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of State</i> .....	" 6,000
ROBERT J. WALKER, of Mississippi, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> ....	" 6,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, <i>Secretary of War</i> .....	" 6,000
JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i> .....	" 6,000
NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, <i>Attorney-General</i> .....	" 4,000
CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, <i>Postmaster-General</i> .....	" 6,000

## JUDICIARY—SUPREME COURT.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*....Salary \$5,000.

SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y. <i>Associate Justice</i> .	JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga. <i>Associate Justice</i> .
LEVI WOODBURY, of N. H. " "	JOHN MCKINLEY, of Ala. " "
JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, " "	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tenn. " "
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn. " "	PETER V. DANIEL, of Va. " "

[Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500]

*Major-General of the Army*—WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.XXIX<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS.

Assembled December 1st, 1845; Expires March 3d, 1847.

## SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, *President*.

Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.
MAINE.		DELAWARE.		TENNESSEE.	
George Evans .....	1847	Thomas Clayton .....	1847	Spencer Jarnagin .....	1847
John Fairfield .....	1849	John M. Clayton .....	1851	Hopkins L. Turney .....	1851
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		MARYLAND.		KENTUCKY.	
Joseph Cilley, .....	1847	James A. Pearce .....	1849	James T. Morehead .....	1847
Charles G. Atherton .....	1849	Reverdy Johnson .....	1851	John J. Crittenden .....	1849
VERMONT.		VIRGINIA.		OHIO.	
William Upham .....	1849	William S. Archer .....	1847	William Allen .....	1849
Samuel S. Phelps .....	1851	Isaac S. Pennybacker .....	1851	Thomas Corwin .....	1851
MASSACHUSETTS.		NORTH CAROLINA.		INDIANA.	
Daniel Webster .....	1847	Willie P. Mangum .....	1847	Edward A. Hannegan .....	1849
John Davis .....	1851	[Vacancy.] .....	1849	Jesse D. Bright .....	1851
RHODE ISLAND.		SOUTH CAROLINA.		ILLINOIS.	
James F. Simmons .....	1847	John C. Calhoun .....	1847	James Semple .....	1847
Albert C. Greene .....	1851	George McDuffie .....	1849	Sidney Breese .....	1849
CONNECTICUT.		GEORGIA.		MISSOURI.	
John M. Niles .....	1849	John McP Berrien .....	1847	David R. Atchison .....	1849
Jabez W. Huntington .....	1851	Walter T. Colquitt .....	1849	Thomas H. Benton .....	1851
NEW-YORK.		ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.	
John A. Dix .....	1849	Dixon H. Lewis .....	1847	Chester Ashley .....	1847
Daniel S. Dickinson .....	1851	Arthur P. Bagby .....	1849	Ambrose H. Sevier .....	1849
NEW-JERSEY.		MISSISSIPPI.		MICHIGAN.	
Jacob W. Miller .....	1847	Joseph W. Chalmers .....	1847	William Woodbridge .....	1847
William L. Dayton .....	1851	Jesse Speight .....	1851	Lewis Cass .....	1851
PENNSYLVANIA.		LOUISIANA.		FLORIDA.	
Simon Cameron .....	1849	Alexander Barrow .....	1847	James D. Westcott .....	1849
Daniel Sturgeon .....	1851	Henry Johnson .....	1849	David Yulee .....	1851
				TEXAS.	
				Samuel Houston .....	1847
				Thomas J. Rusk .....	1851

[Whigs, in *Italics*, 25; Locos, in Roman, 30.]

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, Speaker.

## MAINE.

- 1..John F. Scammon.
- 2.\*Robert P. Dunlap,
- 3.\**Luther Seccance*,
- 4..John D. McCrate,
- 5..Cullen Sawtelle,
- 6.\*Hannibal Hamlin,
- 7..Hezekiah Williams.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

- \*Moses Norris, Jr.
- Mace Moulton,
- James H. Johnson,
- [One vacancy.]

## VERMONT.

- 1.\*Solomon Foot,
- 2.\*Jacob Collamer,
- 3.\*George P. Marsh,
- 4.\*Paul Dillingham, Jr.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1.\*Robert C. Winthrop,
- 2..Daniel P. King,
- 3.\*Amos Abbott,
- 4..Benj. Thompson,
- 5.\*Charles Hudson,
- 6..George Ashmun,
- 7.\*Julius Rockwell,
- 8.\*John Quincy Adams,
- 9..Artemas Hale
- 10.\*Joseph Grinnell.

## RHODE ISLAND.

- 1.\*Henry Y. Cranston,
- 2..Lemuel H. Arnold.

## CONNECTICUT.

- 1..James Dixon,
- 2..Samuel D. Hubbard,
- 3..John A. Rockwell,
- 4..Truman Smith.

## NEW-YORK.

- 1..John W. Lawrence,
- 2..HENRY I. SEAMAN,
- 3..WM. S. MILLER,
- 4.\*William B. Macley,
- 5..Th' M. WOODRUFF,
- 6..WM. W. CAMPBELL,
- 7.\*Joseph H. Anderson,
- 8..Wm. W. Woodworth
- 9..Archibald C. Niven,
- 10..Samuel Gordon,
- 11..John F. Collin,
- 12..Thos. C. Ripley,
- 13..Bradford R. Wood,
- 14..Erastus D. Culter,
- 15..Joseph Russell,
- 16..Hugh White,
- 17.\*Charles S. Benton,
- 18.\*Preston King,
- 19.\*Orville Hungerford,
- 20..Timothy Jenkins,
- 21..Charles Goodyear,
- 22..Stephen Strong,
- 23..William J. Hough,
- 24.\*Horace Wheaton,
- 25.\*George Rathbun,
- 26..Sam'l S. Ellsworth,

- 27..John De Mott,
- 28..Elias B. Holmes,
- 29.\*Charles H. Carroll,
- 30..Martin Grover,
- 31..Abner Lewis,
- 32.\*William A. Moseley,
- 33.\*Albert Smith,
- 34.\*Washington Hunt.

## NEW-JERSEY.

- 1..James G. Hampton,
- 2..George Sykes,
- 3..Jahn Runk,
- 4..Joseph Edsall,
- 5.\*William Wright.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1..LEWIS C. LEVIN,
- 2.\*Joseph R. Ingersoll,
- 3..No. H. CAMPBELL,
- 4.\*Charles J. Ingersoll,
- 5.\*Jacob S. Yost,
- 6..Jacob Erdman,
- 7.\*Abra. R. McLeane,
- 8..John Strahm,
- 9..John Ritter,
- 10.\*Rich'd Brodhead, Jr.
- 11..Owen D. Leib,
- 12..David Wilmot,
- 13.\*James Pallack,
- 14.\*Alexander Ramsey,
- 15..Moses McClean,
- 16..James Black,
- 17..James Blanchard,
- 18.\*Andrew Stewart,
- 19.\*Henry D. Foster,
- 20..John H. Ewing,
- 21.\*Cornelius Darragh,
- 22..William S. Garvin,
- 23..James Thompson,
- 24.\*Joseph Bufington.

## DELAWARE.

- 1..Jahn W. Houston.

## MARYLAND.

- 1..Jahn G. Chapman,
- 2..Thomas Perry,
- 3..Thomas W. Ligon,
- 4..William F. Giles,
- 5..Albert Constable,
- 6..Edward Long.

## VIRGINIA.

- 1.\*Archibald Atkinson,
- 2.\*Geo. C. Dromgoole,
- 3..Wm. M. Tredegar,
- 4.\*Edm'd W. Hubbard,
- 5..Shelton F. Leake,
- 6..James A. Seddon,
- 7.\*Thomas H. Bayly,
- 8..Rob't M. T. Hunter,
- 9..Jahn S. Pendleton,
- 10..Henry Bedinger,
- 11.\*William Taylor,
- 12.\*Augus. A. Chapman,
- 13.\*George W. Hopkins,
- 14.\*Joseph Johnson,
- 15..William G. Brown.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1..James Graham,
- 2.\*Daniel M. Barringer,
- 3..David S. Reid,
- 4..Alfred Dockery,
- 5..James C. Dohbin,
- 6..James J. McKay,
- 7.\*John R. J. Daniel,
- 8..Henry S. Clarke,
- 9..Asa Biggs.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1.\*James A. Black,
- 2.\*Richard F. Simpson,
- 3..Jos. A. Woodward,
- 4..A. D. Sims,
- 5.\*Armistead Burt,
- 6..Isaac E. Holmes,
- 7..K. Barnwell Rhett.

## GEORGIA.

- 1..Thomas Butler King,
- 2..Seaborn Jones,
- 3..G. W. B. Towns,
- 4.\*Hugh A. Haralson,
- 5..John H. Lumpkin,
- 6.\*Howell Cobb,
- 7..Alex'r H. Stephens,
- 8..Robert Toombs.

## ALABAMA.

- 1..Samuel D. Dargin,
- 2..Henry W. Hilliard,
- 3..Jas. C. Cottrell,
- 4.\*Winter W. Payne,
- 5.\*George S. Houston,
- 6.\*Reuben Chapman,
7. [Vacancy.]

## MISSISSIPPI.

- Jacob Thompson,
- Stephen Adams,
- Robert N. Roberts,
- Jefferson Davis.

## LOUISIANA.

- 1.\*John Slidell,
- 2..Ban'g Thibodeaux,
- 3..John H. Harmanson,
- 4.\*Isaac E. Morse.

## OHIO.

- 1..James J. Farn,
- 2..F. A. Cunningham,
- 3.\*Robert C. Schenck,
- 4.\*Joseph Vance,
- 5..William Sawyer,
- 6.\*Henry St. John,
- 7.\*Joseph J. McDowell,
- 8..Allen G. Thurman,
- 9..Augustus L. Perrill,
- 10..Columbus Delana,
- 11..Jacob Brinkerhoff,
- 12.\*Samuel F. Vinton,
- 13..Isaac Parrish,
- 14.\*Alexander Harper,
- 15.\*Joseph Morris,
- 16..John D. Cummins,
- 17..George Fricks,
- 18..D. A. Starkweather,

- 19.\*Daniel R. Tilden,
- 20.\*Joshua R. Giddings,
- 21..Joseph M. Root.

## KENTUCKY.

- 1..Linn Boyd,
- 2..John H. McHenry,
- 3.\*Henry Grider,
- 4..Joshua F. Bell,
- 5..Bryan R. Young,
- 6..John P. Martin,
- 7.\*Wm. P. Thomasson,
- 8..Garrett Davis,
- 9..Andrew Trumbo,
- 10.\*John W. Tibbatts.

## TENNESSEE.

- 1.\*Andrew Johnson,
- 2..William M. Cocke,
- 3..Jahn Crozier,
- 4..Alvan Cullom,
- 5.\*George W. Jones,
- 6..Barclay Martin,
- 7.\*Meredith P. Gentry,
- 8..Edwin H. Ewing,
- 9..L. B. Chase,
- 10..Frederick P. Stanton
- 11.\*Milton Brown.

## INDIANA.

- 1.\*Robert Dale Owen,
- 2.\*Thomas J. Henley,
- 3.\*Thomas Smith,
- 4.\*Caleb B. Smith,
- 5..William W. Wick,
- 6.\*John W. Davis,
- 7..Edu. W. McGaughey,
- 8..John Petit,
- 9..Charles W. Cathcart,
- 10.\*Andrew Kennedy.

## ILLINOIS.

- 1.\*Robert Smith,
- 2.\*John A. McClelland,
- 3.\*Orlando B. Ficklin,
- 4.\*John Wentworth,
- 5.\*Step'n A. Douglass,
- 6.\*Joseph P. Hoge,
- 7..Edward D. Baker.

## MISSOURI.

- \*James B. Bowlin,
- \*James H. Relfe,
- [Vacancy.]
- John S. Phelps,
- Leonard H. Sims.

## ARKANSAS.

- Archibald Yell.

## MICHIGAN.

- 1.\*Robert McClelland,
- 2..John S. Chipman,
- 3.\*James B. Hunt.

## FLORIDA.

- W. H. Brockenbrough.

## IOWA.

- \*Augustus C. Dodge.

## WISCONSIN.

- Morgan L. Martin.

## TEXAS.

- 1..David Kaufman,
- 2..Timothy Pillsbury.

\* Members of the last Congress.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Natives in SMALL CAPS. Total Whigs, 77; Locos, 142; Natives, 6. 3 Vacancies.]



# POLITICAL HISTORY—1846.

## CONGRESS.

On the 1st of December, 1845, the Twenty-ninth Congress convened in Washington to commence its First Session. Mr. James K. Polk had been inaugurated as President nearly nine months before, but had enjoyed no opportunity till now of influencing through Legislative action, the Policy of the Country, save by his personal efforts before his Inauguration (Feb. 1845) to push through Congress the Joint Resolutions consenting to the Annexation of Texas. Texas on her part had likewise assented to Annexation on the terms prescribed by our Congress and was now formally knocking at the door of our Union, an entrance through which had already been guaranteed her. All beside remained as before Polk's election.

## CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

This was, by common consent, prosperous and satisfactory. The National Industry, protected by the wise and beneficent Tariff of 1842, was better employed than and as well compensated as at almost any former period. The Farmer was receiving in the average good prices for his products. Manufacturing and Mechanical Industry were advancing with giant strides, and rapidly diffusing themselves over sections of the Country where they had previously been almost unknown. Commerce and Navigation were active and flourishing, being buoyed up by the general employment and efficiency of Labor and the consequent ability to purchase on the part of the great mass of the People. Our Exports and Imports were neither so large nor so small as they had been in former years, but they were over One Hundred Millions of Dollars' worth each, and the balance was on the right side. Our Revenue was abundant, steady, and our small National Debt, contracted under the *Revenue* Tariff of 1840 to '42, was steadily diminishing at the rate of several Millions per annum. Nobody spoke or thought of a necessity to borrow again, and all were regretting that our little debt did not fall due at an earlier day, so that it might be promptly extinguished. If the history and progress of the Nation were minutely examined, it would be difficult—we think impossible—to point out any other period in which its advancement in Industry, Population, Arts, Wealth and General Well-being was so striking as during the two years 1844 and '45—that is, from the time that the Tariff of 1842 had made itself thoroughly felt in all departments of Industry down to the commencement of systematic and formidable efforts for its overthrow. In no other two years had more of our Soil been reclaimed from the primitive wilderness and covered with industrious and thrifty cultivators. Never had our aggregates of Agricultural Products been higher, nor our general extension of or improvement in tillage been more decided. Yet during these two years the abstraction of Labor and Skill from Agricultural to Manufacturing avocations had been very great, as is evinced by the general increase of population in Cities and Villages, the activity which prevailed in Lumbering, Brick-making, Building, &c. &c. the multiplication of Mills, Factories, Railroads, Machinery, &c. &c. And, while we were thus adding millions on millions to the sum of our National Wealth at home, we were steadily reducing the amount not only of our Governmental but of our Commercial indebtedness abroad—indebtedness contract-

ed during the improvident era of hnyingpetition, the reduction of prices on Protected mnch and selling little—1834 to 1839. Allfabrics which would else have even thus this in the face of apprehensions that the promptly been realized.—Such was the state Tariff of 1842 *might* be overthrown by its of things in which Mr. Polk met his first Congress, composed, hy nearly two-thirds in the advancement of 1843–5 much less rapid the House and hy a large majority in the and constant than it would otherwise have Senate, of those who had aided to elect him heen, and postponed or prevented in some and assemhled as partisans of his Adminia- instances, hy checking investment and com- tration.

## OREGON.

The National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Mr. Polk for President, (May, 1844,) had gravely resolved that “our right to *the whole* of Oregon is *clear and unquestionable*,” and that the “reôccupation” of that Territory is “a great *American question*,” &c. [Then why make it a *party* question, when nothing had been said concerning it on the other side?] The simple truth is, that the nominators of Mr. Polk found this a National question and deliberately made it a *party* one, for their own use and benefit. They said, adroitly hnt plainly, to all who desired the assertion at all hazards and to all extremes of onr claim to *the whole* of Oregon, and to all who for any cause desired a War with Great Britain, “Help us elect Mr. Polk, and yon shall have Oregon np to 54° 40’ or War for it.” They doubtless made party capital out of this. Accordingly, Mr. Polk in his Inangural avowed his firm faith in our claim to Oregon and his resolution to maintain it. (*‘The whole’* was implied hnt not expressly stated.) In the Fall of that year. (‘45,) *The Union*, established hy the will of Mr. Polk and snstained hy official patronage, declared for “54° 40’, *the whole or none*.” Every where those who counseled moderation, compromise, conciliation, were scouted as enemies to the Conuntry—*‘British Whigs’*. Yet when the Exeactive hndget was opened. at the assembling of Congress, it came ont that Mr. Polk had offered to compromise with Great Britain on the line of 49°, hnt without conceding the portion of Vanconver’s Island south of 49°, or the free navigation of the Columbia. This offer heing rejected, Mr. Polk withdrew it, rejected the counter proposition of the British Minister, and claimed *the whole* again, intimating that he would never again recede, and would on no account surrender the free navigation of the Columbia. Says his Message :

“The right of any foreign power to the free navigation of any of our rivers, through the heart of our country, was one which I was unwilling to concede.”

‘Again he says :

“The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to *the whole* Oregon territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments.”

““Peace or War.” we were also told hy the Secretary of State, on the 29th of January last, was involved in the issue of the surrender hy England of the whole of Oregon. In the same letter Mr. Buchanan said :

“*The President will never abandon the position he has taken in his Message. Clearly convinced of the right of the United States to the whole territory in dispute*, and relieved, by the refusal of the British Government to accept this offer of compromise, from the embarrassment in which the acts of his predecessors had placed him, *he would not authorize the conclusion of a Treaty on that basis.* (The basis of 49°.)”

The leading members of the majority and the Press of their Party took their cue from this. “54° 40’—the whole or none!” was the touchstone of patriotism, the toast and the war-cry of Northern and Western Loco-Focoism. To push Great Britain off the Continent was the purpose avowed hy many, hut to drive her forthwith out of all Oregon, was the object of the more judicious. All sorts



of intemperate propositions and more intemperate speeches were made. But the South did not generally participate in this spirit. Her more reflecting Statesmen could not see the utility of a doubtful and bloody War with the Nation possessing greater means of assailing us than any other on the earth—a nation which buys three-fourths of our Cotton-crop—to enforce a questionable claim to a few thousand square miles of mountainous wilderness in the far corner of our Continent. A stand was made in the Senate by Messrs. Calhoun, Haywood and others; the resolution which had passed the House authorizing the President to apprise Great Britain that the long-standing Joint Occupation of Oregon would terminate at the expiration of the stipulated twelve months' notice, was modified in the Senate, and, after a disagreement and conference, passed both Houses in a modified and inoffensive form. This being communicated to the British Government, led to an offer on its part to compromise on the 49th degree, the reserving the possessory rights of her people in Oregon, obtaining the whole of Vancouver's Island and the free navigation of the Columbia "to the Hudson's Bay Company and all British subjects trading with them," without limitation of time. This project of a Treaty Mr. Polk submitted privately to the Senate for its judgment thereon, which, being favorable, (as he well knew it would be before he went through the farce of asking it,) a Treaty was promptly signed by Mr. Buchanan, approved by Mr. Polk, ratified by the Senate, and is now the supreme law of the Land. (See it on page 28.) We rejoice that the difference has been settled, even on such terms; but what must the Country think of those who, to subserve a party end, pushed the Nation recklessly to the very brink of a desolating War, and then backed out so ingloriously and utterly? Can they ever again be trusted?

### TEXAS AND MEXICO.

In his Annual Message of Dec. 2d, 1845, the President boasted of the Annexation of Texas as one of the great events of the age, and adds:

*"The accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory. We have not sought to extend our territorial possessions by conquest, or our Republican institutions over a reluctant people. It was the deliberate homage of each people to the great principle of our Federative Union."*

"If we consider the extent of the territory involved in the Annexation—its protective influence on America—the means by which it has been accomplished, springing purely from the choice of the people themselves to share the blessings of our Union, the history of the world may be challenged to furnish a parallel."

All this boasting was not merely premature—it was false from the outset. Mr. Forsyth, as Secretary of State under Mr. Van Buren, had in 1837 declared that the Annexation of Texas to this country, prior to the recognition of her Independence by Mexico, would be an act of War on Mexico. Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Silas Wright, as well as Mr. Clay, Mr. Gallatin and nearly all the Whig Statesmen in the land, took the same view of it in 1844. When the highwayman obtains your purse without a struggle by merely putting his pistol to your breast and demanding 'your money or your life,' could he truly proclaim that 'no arm of force has been raised to produce this result?'—But events were fast ripening calculated to put to shame the boast and the boaster.

The original, uniform, well-defined South-Western boundary of Texas as a province of

Mexico, it was notorious, had uniformly declared that she would regard Annexation as War upon her, and resist it accordingly. Now suppose the weakness and fears of Mexico had sufficed to overbear her resentment, so as to prevent any actual resistance to our absorption of Texas, would not the essential falsehood of Mr. Polk's boasts been still palpable? When the troops of Napoleon overran Portugal and captured Lisbon unresisted, driving off the Royal Family to Brazil amid the tears and wailing of their subjects, was it true that 'the sword had no part' in the conquest, because the Portuguese dared not resist the power of their colossal invader?

Mexico was the river Nueces from its mouth to its source, thence Northwardly along the crests of a chain of mountains so as to include no portion of the valley of the long river known by the Mexican names of Rio Grande, Rio Bravo or Rio del Norte. There is not, never was, any dispute about this. The lower portion of the Valley of the Rio del Norte formed the province of Tamaulipas, of which Matamoros, lying on that river, was the capital; above this was New Leon; then Chihuahua; then New-Mexico or Santa Fé. On each side of the river, but mainly on the West, Mexican towns or villages were thinly scattered, but no settlement of Texans, no election under the authority of Texas, no service of civil process under her laws, was ever made in any part of the region watered by the Rio del Norte and its tributaries. When John Quincy Adams, in negotiating a Treaty of Boundaries with Spain in 1818-19, set up a claim that *Louisiana* extended to the Rio del Norte, he gave no intimation that *Texas* had that extent, nor any color to the pretence. So notoriously fraudulent is the claim that Texas extends to the Rio del Norte, that it may be abundantly refuted by Texan authorities alone. We have before us a Map of Texas, prepared by STEPHEN F. AUSTIN, (well known as one of the pioneers of Texas and leaders in the struggle for her Independence,) published by H. S. Tanner, Philadelphia, in 1837, the year after the independence of Texas was established by the Battle of San Jacinto. This Map bounds Texas on the south-west by the Nueces, exactly as we have stated above, and gives not the least intimation of a claim that it should extend farther. There Texan settlement, jurisdiction and authority have uniformly stopped, save in occasional and usually unsuccessful forays upon the Mexican villages on the Rio Grande, unless the little settlement of Corpus Christi, just across the Nueces at its mouth, is to be deemed an exception. Mr. Benton in 1844 denounced the pretence of extending Texas to the Rio del Norte as "an act of unparalleled outrage on Mexico," of aggression and unjust war. Yet Mr. Polk was resolved from the first to maintain this atrocious claim. By his own order, without a word of authority from Congress, our Army was sent to Corpus Christi, across the Nueces, immediately upon advices that Texas had consented to Annexation. This not sufficing, in the feeble and distracted condition of Mexico, to provoke hostilities, our troops were ordered by him, without consulting or even informing Congress, to march to the Rio del Norte, over 100 miles beyond the well-defined boundary and the farthest settlement of Texas, driving back the Mexican Corps of Observation at the Sal Colorado, causing them to abandon and burn their Custom-House, &c. at San Isabel, and taking post directly opposite Matamoros, the capital of the Province, planting a battery of cannon so as to command it. All this while Mexico had committed no act of hostility against us, nor in any manner molested a settlement of Texas! The result was War, as everybody foresaw it must be—and what a War for a civilized and Christian People! Give all the force you can to the pretexts set up in its justification—say that Mexico owed us for Spoliations, and had withheld a part of the stipulated Indemnity—that her poverty and the fact that she had once provided for its payment are no excuses—that she agreed to receive Mr. Slidell as Minister Plenipotentiary, (though she did not) and then (a revolution having meantime occurred) refused to do it—and what miserable apologies are they all for invading her unquestioned territory, and slaughtering her feeble, barbarous, wretchedly armed People!

[The History of the War, so far as it had transpired when this work went to press, is given in another part of the Almanac.]

### OUR BRAVE DEFENDERS.

The merits of a War always challenge the scrutiny of every free citizen—he is bound to take care that our rulers do not involve us unjustly in bloodshedding, and to resist, by all constitutional means, every attempt to do so. If one nation makes war on another, it is ob-



vious that there must be great blame *somewhere*—the guilt of every death, every pang, must fall heavily on the individuals who primarily caused it. It is every man's duty to take care that it rests not on his soul. But the Soldier has no discretion in the premises, consequently no moral responsibility beyond that of being a soldier; he must march as he is ordered and fight whoever opposes him. The injustice of a War detracts nothing from the merit of those who, being already Soldiers when it commenced, fought gallantly in its prosecution. Honor, then, to the Heroes of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma! honor also to those who, prompted by a sense of duty—mistaken though we must believe it—have volunteered to appear on our National Eagles even in their predatory flight to 'the Halls of the Montezumas.' We could not fight in an invading army, unless to open a passage homeward to our own soil, but many think differently, so far as they allow themselves to think at all. And, whether any allowance should be made for wear and tear of conscience or not, it must be palpable to every man willing to 'live and let live' that the wretched pittance of *seven dollars per month*, now paid to our Regulars and Volunteers, is shamefully inadequate as a recompense for the toils, privations, and perils of a soldier invading such a Country as Mexico. An army finds little food there, hence such as it carries along, consequently detachments must often be without for days together, even when provisions are wholesome and abundant, owing to the inability of the baggage wagons to make their way through the rugged defiles, over the sheer precipices and through the swampy valleys of that singular country, where roads are hridle-paths, springs as scarce as mines, and internal navigation unknown. Mouldy bread and tainted meat are not to be reckoned unpalatable there; a biscuit that the insects within do not walk off with ranks A No. 1. Swamp-water is a luxury often to be obtained only at intervals of two and three days; and he who is so nice as to strain it through his shirt to take out the larger insects before drinking, will soon be cured of such finical folly. What-

ever can he swallowed must be taken without scruple. Lying down on the ground, as a repast for mnsketoos instead of having any dinner or supper yourself, after marching all day through swamps which take a model of your legs at every step, is inconvenient; but these are only the accessories of *successful* campaigning. If there is any fighting, you get that extra, and in case of a reverse through amhush or famine, then look out for a bullet from every rod of chapporal, and for the sick, way-worn or wounded there is the deadly Spanish knife to shorten their miseries. Such is a rough sketch of campaigning in Mexico.

Now for this service, Mr. James K. Polk, who wantonly created the necessity for it, has never hinted that our fellow-citizens whom he has sent there ought to be paid more than the *seven dollars a month* which is the pay of private soldiers in our Army, while his supporters in Congress have steadily voted down every proposition to increase that miserable stipend! While he takes his ease on some *Sixty-eight Dollars per day*, and his very slaves would loathe the fare which American soldiers in Mexico must subsist on, his supporters in Congress voted down (May 12th) a proposition to increase the pay of privates in the regular service to Ten Dollars a month: vote 119 to 50. Again on the 20th of May, when it had become evident that a heavy Volunteer force would be required for a protracted and difficult service, Mr. Andrew Stewart of Penna. moved that the rules of the House be suspended to enable him to offer this Resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill increasing the pay of Volunteers from seven to ten dollars per month, and granting to those who serve to the end of the war, or die in the service, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

The said resolution was read. And the question being put, Shall the rules be suspended? It was decided in the negative, (two-thirds not voting in favor thereof, Yeas 70, Nays 75.)

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Members present, were taken as follows:

YEAS.—Abbott, J. Q. Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Bell, Blanchard, Bowlin, M. Brown, W. G. Brown, Campbell, Carroll, C. W. Catheart, J. G. Chapman, R. Chapman, Chase, Cocke, Collamer, Crozier, Cul-lom, Darragh, Davis, Dixon, Edsall, Ewing, Foot, Gentry, Giles, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Harper, Hilliard, Holmes, Houston, Hubbard, Hunt, Inger-

soll. Jones, D. P. King, T. B. King, Lewis, W. B. Maclay, R. McClelland, McHenry, McIlvane, Martin, Miller, Morse, Moseley, Parish, Payne, Relie, Rockwell, Root, Ruek, Schenck, Seaman, T. Smith, A. Smith, R. Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Thompson, Tibbats, Trumbo, Wentworth, White. [All Whigs but the 17 in *Italics*.]

NAYS.—Adams, Atkinson, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, Black, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Broadhead, Burt, Clarke, Collin, Cranston, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan, Davis, Dobbin, Dockery, Dromgoole, Ellsworth, Erdman, Ficklin, Fries, Garvin, Grover, Hamlin, Holmes, Honston, Hungerford, Hunt, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenkins, J. H. Johnson, J. Johnson, King, Lawrence, Leake, Levin, J. J. McDowell, J. McDowell, McGaughey, McKay, Marsh, Morris, Mott, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Phelps, Price, Reid, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Sawyer, Seddon, A. D. Sims, L. H. Sims, Simpson, Stanton, Starkweather, Sykes, James Thompson, J. Thompson, Tredway, Vance, Vinton, Williams, Wood, Woodward, Woodworth, Yancey. [All Loco-Focos but the six in *Italics*.]

The payment of three dollars more per month to privates would have amounted to but \$75,000 per month or \$900,000 a year for an army of Twenty-Five Thousand men; not equal to the cost of the California Expedition alone. It is in Provisions, Munitions, Transportation, pay of Officers, &c., that the expensiveness of War consists. Of the aggregate cost of this Mexican War, not an eighth part will be paid to the soldiers who

fight our battles. Now the men who refused this small installment of justice to our Soldiers were themselves receiving Eight Dollars *per day* for service far less arduous and perilous; with Eight Dollars for every twenty miles' travel to and from Washington—many of them receiving over \$100 for one day's riding at an expense of \$10 or \$15. The pay of the Members of Congress for this single Session amounted to *Two Thousand and Twenty-four Dollars each*, beside Mileage, which to some was over \$1,000. For the same term of hard service in Mexico a citizen soldier receives less than *Sixty Dollars*! Ought not this to be reformed? Yet a bill retrenching somewhat the enormous allowance to Members for traveling to and from Congress, (which is now practically twice as high as it was when the present rate was fixed, owing to the great improvement in facilities for traveling,) was lost in this present Congress.—Eight Dollars *per day* for Congress, seven dollars *per month* for the soldier—this will have to be corrected.

### THE SUB-TREASURY.

When nearly or quite all the Banks in the Country suspended Specie Payment in May, 1837, owing directly to commercial bankruptcy and a heavy demand for Specie to go abroad, but primarily to the mischievous projects and measures of the Executive with regard to Currency and Finance through several preceding years, Mr. Van Buren called a Special Session of Congress, and recommended to it a total 'Divorce of Bank and State,' by collecting, keeping and disbursing the Public Moneys entirely independent of Banks. A majority of this Congress was composed of friends of his Administration, but they refused to sanction this scheme.—The People declared against it in the Elections; even his own State, so long faithful, was swept as by a whirlwind, and returned 100 Whigs out of 123 Members of Assembly. He pressed the measure upon Congress at each succeeding Session, encountering defeat after defeat, until at last it was carried in 1840, when the People speedily overwhelmed

him and his party. The succeeding Congress promptly repealed the act. It has been re-enacted in substance by the present Congress, by a strict party vote. It is a long bill, providing for new officers to be styled 'Assistant Treasurers' at New-York, Boston, Charleston, (S. C.) Detroit and St. Louis, besides devolving similar duties on the Treasurers of the Mints at Philadelphia and New-Orleans, who are to receive and keep the Public Moneys, with each a retinue of Clerks, &c. to handle and count the coin. The Assistant Treasurers' salaries will amount to but \$15,000 a year, the cost of refitting the old Sub-Treasury vaults and safes is limited to \$12,000, and the Clerks will cost a good deal more. There are in the bill very minute directions for making deposits, drafts, exchanges, &c. of funds, penalties for exchanging the funds actually paid in, &c. but the gist of the bill is all comprised in these two sections:

SEC. 19. *And be it farther enacted*, That on the



first day of January, in the year 1847, and thereafter, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postages, or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only.

§ 20. *And be it farther enacted*, That on the first day of April, 1847, and thereafter, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving or disbursing officer or agent who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violation; and also to Congress if in session; and if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

This is the pith, the essence of the Sub-Treasury. Hitherto Collectors, Receivers and Postmasters were authorized to accept in payments to the Government the notes of such Specie-paying Banks as they chose to receive on their own responsibility, being required to pay over at all times in Specie or its full equivalent. Or, practically, the Collector took such Bank notes, and such only, as the Bank in which he was directed to deposit his receipts would accept and credit as the equivalent of coin.

Probably of the Thirty Millions collected in a year by the Government, not One Million is ever received in coin. Hereafter nothing but coin is to be received. The Postmaster who takes a good bill in payment for carrying a letter will be guilty of a violation of law, from and after the 1st of January, 1847, and subject to removal if not to more positive punishment. The money of the Government is thus to be exclusively Specie (its own Shinplasters excepted;) nothing else received after January; nothing paid out after April, 1847. The merchant who has \$100,000 to pay at the Custom-House now sends a check on the Bank where his money is deposited, certified to be 'good' by the Cashier or Teller; the Deposit Bank credits the amount to the Government and charges it to the Bank on which it is drawn, and the whole business is dispatched in a twinkling. After January he must draw the Specie from his Bank, have it conveyed to

the Custom-House, there counted out and accepted; thence conveyed to the Assistant Treasurer, who counts and accepts it; when it is put away in vaults, ready to be counted out to the next man who presents a Treasury draft for payment. Allow one man to count sixty dollars a minute, with but another to observe that he counts right, and suppose the Specie is counted out four times in taking it from the Bank to the Custom-House, thence to the Sub-Treasury, thence ont to the drawer, and back to the Bank, and the mere counting of Thirty Millions per annum will engross 6,666 days' work of 10 hours each. And for what?

The exaction of specie at all Post Offices will be a more general annoyance. A man hears that a letter has arrived for him at his Post Office, some miles distant, and he sets out to obtain it. He arrives at the Post Office late at night, and, handing out the only kind of money he has, says, 'I want my letter.'—"I can't give it," replies the law-abiding Postmaster; "to take a bank note for postage would subject me to the loss of my place, if nothing worse."—"But, Mr. Postmaster, isn't the Bank just over the way? hasn't it paid its notes promptly these many years? Are you not perfectly certain you could get specie for it at 10 to-morrow morning?"—"Yes, sir; but it is my sworn duty to obey the laws, and I must do it!" So the man must trudge home with his bill instead of his letter, unless he can find some friend to change the former for him. Is this worthy of the Nineteenth Century?

We believe the effect of a rigid enforcement of this law would be to wind up or break down every Bank of issue in the country, as its originators intended. The moment the Sub-Treasury is fairly in operation, *Bank Notes will lose the character of currency*. That is not practically money which one man will accept as such, the next one reject, and so on. A Bank Note is truly currency so long as every one, understanding its character, readily accepts it as the equivalent of the dollars it calls for. Let one man in ten reject it, and, though its intrinsic value is unchang-

ed, its use as currency is impaired if not destroyed. And when our omnipresent and powerful Federal Government shall have inscribed "No Bank Notes received here!" over the doors of its Twenty Thousand Custom-Houses, Land Offices, Post Offices, &c. it must be that a great contraction of our circulating medium will follow. The man who has twice or thrice been repelled from the Post Office because he had no specie, will say, 'I will have nothing else another time;' the emigrant going West will say, 'Give me money that will pay for Public Lands!' and so on. Ultimately, if the law is rigidly enforced, it must compel a conformity of the People's currency to that of the Government, driving the Banks into liquidation or suspension.

Quite likely, however, the act never will be carried fully into effect, but merely held in *terrorem* over the Banks to force those interested in them into a servile adhesion to the ruling powers. Thus in 1840-41, after the Sub-Treasury had been so pompously proclaimed as a 'divorce of Bank and State,' the practical operation was this: The law said one-fourth of every payment to the Government must be made in specie, and this was the way it was exacted: A merchant had \$5,000 to pay at the Custom-House for duties: so he gave two checks on the Bank for the amount, one worded as usual for \$3,750 and the other for \$1,250, '*payable in specie.*' Of course, the other was just as much payable in specie as this; either could he but neither was demanded in that form; but the intent of the law was held to be satisfied!—And it was for this that several 'Receivers General' were paid Two to Four Thousand Dollars each per year—for this costly vaults were constructed and useless clerks hired; for this cannon were fired, bonfires lighted and innumerable toddies imbibed, the patriotic swallows disregarding the damage to their own constitutions in their joy at the salvation of their country's. 'Hurrah for the divorce of Bank and State!'

The intility of the Sub-Treasury as a safeguard against speculation was strikingly ex-

emplified in 1840-41 in the case of Jesse Hoyt, Collector at the Port of New-York, who managed to abstract, through a period of several months, over \$220,000 of the Public money collected by him, utterly undetected by the Receiver General. Had Mr. Van Buren been reelected, Hoyt might, for aught that appears, have gone on abstracting until his defalcation rivaled Swartwout's. The latter could never have plundered so much but for the impunity afforded him by the suspension of Specie Payment by the Banks, and the consequent cessation of depositing therein. He was now enabled to run up his defalcation, previously moderate, to the enormous aggregate of a Million and a Quarter of Dollars.

This whole Sub-Treasury business seems to be an utter defiance of common sense.—There is not a sane man in America who if he had income accruing in all the Cities and chief towns of the Union, would think of refusing to receive in payment the notes of the specie-paying Banks of those cities and towns, or who would refuse to deposit accruing balances in some of them, and transmit them through the facilities of exchange thus afforded. There is not a Loco-Foco who can read who would personally act the churlish part in which his party tries to force him to involve the Government. The merchant who should advertise that he would in no case receive in payment for his goods the notes of the Bank steadily paying Specie next door to him and known to be solvent, would be shunned and hooted as a malignant and narrow-souled being. Yet the Government proposes to do this in every city and village in the land, treating the best and the worst Banks precisely alike, including even those from which it has exacted for itself special and abundant security, and Party compels men to say it is all right! Nay: the Government receives much Revenue in the West which it wishes to dishurse in the South or on the seaboard, and in such cases good Notes of New-York or New-Orleans Banks are clearly worth more to it than Specie, which it can only



transfer at a hundred times the expense of it, must violate his oath and forfeit his office. transmitting the bills. Yet even in this case Was there ever before such legislation as the Receiver who takes a Bank Note, himself running whatever risk may pertain to this?

### THE TARIFF OF 1846.

Not prompted by any necessity of the Government, for the Revenue was confessedly ample and our small National Debt rapidly diminishing when Messrs. Polk and Walker urged and Congress commenced the overthrow of the Tariff of 1842—not driven by any popular impulse, for we did not hear of one single petition to Congress for a reduction of the Tariff—not moved by any public embarrassment or distress, for the Country has rarely been more prosperous, busy and contented than it was when Messrs. Polk and Walker set this ball in motion—the Congress of 1846, under the lash and spur of Party discipline, has overthrown the Tariff of 1842, and substituted for it one of very different character. It has done this in defiance of the *spirit* of Mr. Polk's letter to Kane of Pennsylvania and the unqualified pledges of his electioneering champions in that State during the canvass of 1844; in defiance of the pledge of Mr. Dallas sustained by all his past career; in defiance of the reason of Congress, for the Senators who voted for the bill could not be taunted into justifying it, and virtually admitted that its provisions were indefensible. It was carried by the resignation of Senator Haywood, who, though a Southern Loco-Foco, execrated the bill and would have killed it if he could; by the vote of Mr. Jarnagin, who utterly condemned the measure but voted in obedience to the explicit instructions of his Legislature; and by the vote of Mr. Dallas, whose vote outraged every thing but his ambition. Thus is the Tariff of 1846 fastened upon the Country.

We have in previous issues of the Whig Almanac pretty thoroughly discussed the principles and traced the history of our Tariff legislation. We shall not here go over that ground. To those who would, we com-

mend the Speeches of Messrs. Webster, Evans, R. Johnson, Simmons, Davis, Cane-ron, Niles, Toombs, Rockwell, Severance, A. Stewart, Winthrop, Seaman, T. Smith, Dixon, &c. &c. at the late Session of Congress, with the more elaborate works familiar to Political Economists. We have room here but to speak briefly, practically, of the Tariff of 1846.

This act was confessedly based on a portion of the President's Message of December last and the Annual Report of his Secretary, Walker, which deserved the compliment it received by being printed for the British House of Lords, by the novelty of its doctrines if not otherwise. The man who could assert in a grave public document that a duty on an article imported raises by so much the price of that article and also of the domestic rival built up by the Protection thus afforded, must have been made for the author of just such a Tariff as has thereby been fastened upon us. Every observing man who buys five dollars' worth of dry goods per annum is able to refute this theory from his own experience. There are not less than One Hundred important articles on which a high Protective duty was imposed by the Tariff of 1842, in place of a low Revenue duty before, which are nevertheless cheaper since than they previously were. Of these are Cotton-Bagging, Woolen fabrics generally, Pins, Wood-Screws, Monsse-lin de Laines, Printed Cottons, Floor-Cloths, &c. &c. On some of these, as on other articles, there was a temporary advance after the Foreign importation had been checked and before the Home supply had adjusted itself to the demand, but a few months usually sufficed to correct this, reducing the price of each article to the cost of its production, adding the average rate of profit to

capital. Thus Wool rose in price considerably soon after the Tariff of 1842 had taken full effect, but declined again as soon as the production had had time to adjust itself to the demand. Iron would seem to be an exception to the rule; but the simple truth is that the immense extension of Railroads and other uses of Iron since 1842 has carried up the price all over the world, and not more in this Country than in England or elsewhere. Time has not yet been afforded for the production to overtake the still increasing demand; and Iron would have been higher in '46 than in '42 if no new duty had been imposed on it. Had we not protected it by the Tariff of '42, the British price would have ruled still higher than it has done, as we have recently seen a considerable advance throughout Great Britain upon the tidings of the passage of our new Tariff. Whether this shall go farther or not will depend directly on the ability of our Iron-makers to continue their operations under the new act. If they or a large portion of them are forced to give up, leaving the Foreign producers undisputed masters of the field, we shall see a still farther advance in the Iron of Great Britain.

Every man who raises Potatoes knows that their price is not enhanced ten cents per bushel by the duty of that amount affixed by the Tariff of 1842, although some Potatoes have every year been imported from Ireland or Nova Scotia paying that duty. So with other articles. Indeed, Mr. Walker's own Report, while it maintains that we pay 40 per cent. more for our home-made Woolens by reason of the 40 per cent. duty in the Tariff of '42, at the same time embodies evidence that these same goods were flowing into Canada, paying 15 per cent. duty there, and competing still with the Woolens of Great Britain, which are admitted at a nominal duty if any. And Mr. Hale of the Journal of Commerce testifies from personal observation that this exportation of American Woolen fabrics, generally of the cheaper but substantial kinds, ('such as poor men wear,') from our Lake ports to Canada, was actively

going on in June, 1846. Now if our Woolens are profitably exported to Canada and sold there, after paying 15 per cent. duty, in competition with the rival fabrics of Great Britain, is it possible that we are paying 40 per cent. more for them than Great Britain would supply us for in the absence of a Tariff?—Surely, this question cannot be hard to answer, nor can it be answered two ways.

'But won't 30 per cent. sufficiently protect our Manufacturers, then?' is the fair retort of a Free Trader. We readily answer, yes; 30 per cent. would be Protection enough for most descriptions of American manufactures (not as they once were but as they now are,) if they really *had* so much, but they *have not*. Except Lignors, Wines, Cigars, Cut Glass, and a few manufactures of costly foreign Woods, there is nothing which has really thirty per cent. Protection under this Tariff. Take Woolen Goods for example: the duty on the most of these is thirty per cent. but on several important descriptions is lower. But the duty on *all* descriptions of Wool is thirty per cent., while the British manufacturer obtains his Wool wherever he can and pays no duty. Nearly all descriptions of Drugs and Dyes (hitherto free) are taxed by this Tariff, while the British manufacturer gets these also free of duty. To say that, under these circumstances, the American manufacturer has thirty per cent. Protection is to state what is grossly untrue.

But there are important branches of our National Industry to which there is not even a pretence of affording thirty per cent. Protection, including *Cotton* fabrics of all kinds (colored or printed alike with plain), *Silks*, *Linens*, *Books*, manufactures of *Hemp*, *Needles*, *Blankets*, *Flannels*, &c. &c., charged with duties ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. Yet let any one object to the sweeping and hateful changes made by this act, and he will be met with the insolent interrogatories, What are the *manufacturers* grumbling about? *Isn't thirty per cent. Protection enough?* If they don't stop their mutterings, we will abolish all duties what-



ever.' Well, sirs! try that if you like! Nobody fears your threats or supplicates your mercy. Do as you see fit, so far as you have power!

Although there was a great parade of basing their new Tariff on sound principles in the Message of Mr. Polk and the Report of his Secretary, with much profound disquisition on the nature and extent of the *Revenue* principle, the act itself evinces an utter disregard of all principle whatsoever. The jumbling in one bill of such duties as 20 per cent. on Salt and 30 on Sugar, 20 on Flax and 30 on Hemp, 30 on Iron and 20 on Steel, 30 on Wool and Woolens and 10 to 25 on Silks, is justifiable on no principle whatever, least of all on the Revenue principle. This would dictate, if any difference, a higher duty on Linen and Silks than on Iron and Woolens, since the former are more generally imported than the latter, and required more exclusively by the wealthy, so that their importation is less likely to be diminished by a high duty. But in truth this duty was made higher and that one lower, this raised, that reduced, just as it was thought necessary to gain votes for the bill or save States to the dominant party. It is notorious that the Loco-foco Members from Pennsylvania were offered 10 per cent. more upon Iron and Coal—40 per cent. instead of 30—if they would vote for the bill.

As there may be those who will doubt that an American Congress can have so adjusted a Tariff as actually to discriminate against the labor of their own country and in favor of that of rival nations, we give a table of some of the articles on which this is done by the Tariff of 1846. (See the provisions on pages 44–50.)

Materials.	Duty.	Manuf'd Articles.	Duty.
Paper, per ct.....	30	Books, gen'l'y, pr ct.	10
Hemp.....	30	Cables, Cordage, &c.	25
		Woolen Blankets, ..	20
Wool, all kinds.....	30	Do. Flannels, ..	25
		Bock'gs, Baizes, &c.	25
Copper, Pig or Old...	5	Cables Sheathing, free	
Sulphur, .....	15	Sulphuric Acid, .....	10
		&c. &c. &c.	

The annals of human legislation, from the earliest record to this day, may be safely challenged for a parallel to this. Fools and madmen have often misruled nations, but no

one ever before deliberately imposed such duties as to discourage and depress the industry of his own country by discriminating in favor of the rival branches of other nations. That distinction was left for a Loco-Foco Congress in the middle of the Nineteenth Century.

We would gladly speak of the uniform Ad Valorem and other details of this Tariff, but our space will not permit. That the principle of levying duties on the foreign value of the goods is a bad one, calculated to tempt and facilitate frauds, who that has examined can doubt? True, all our Tariffs have had Ad Valorem duties, but only because the articles so charged were deemed incapable of specific assessment. The Ad Valorem mode was submitted to as a necessity, never adopted as a choice. The New Tariff sweeps away all others.

But that misguided act is the law of the land, and as such to be obeyed until it can be modified or abolished. It is calculated to arrest or greatly retard the rapid strides our Country was making toward perfection in all the Useful Arts and the utmost attainable cheapness in production. But it cannot, we think, do all the evil that has been anticipated; it can hardly throw the Country back where the Tariff of '42 found it. Many branches of Industry, then feeble, have since attained a strength and maturity which enable them to defy fair competition, even on equal grounds; it will take discriminations in favor of the foreigner to overthrow them now. Many articles are made here as cheap as any where else in the world; some even cheaper than elsewhere. These will live; so will most of those which have really the advantage of a twenty-five or thirty per cent. duty. If the New Tariff gave duties on Printed Cottons, for instance, equivalent to the twenty-five per cent. on plain Cottons, and on Iron Manufactures, Rods, Wire, &c. equal to thirty per cent. on Pig and Bar Iron, its evil effects would be much diminished. It is a wretchedly devised measure, and will have to be amended, whether Protection or Free Trade shall prevail. Let the friends of Home Industry, then, resolve to do their whole duty in enlightening the People, in disseminating facts and arguments, and in taking care that men of the right stamp are sent to our next Congress, and the dark cloud now hanging over us shall quickly pass away. Action! action! is the duty of all true friends of American Labor—let none grudge nor come short of it until Triumph shall again gild our banners, Onward!

# THE OREGON TREATY.

## PROTOCOL.

A Conference was held at the Department of State on the 6th of June, 1846, between Honorable James Buchanan, Secretary of State, the American Plenipotentiary, and Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, the British Plenipotentiary, when the negotiation respecting the Oregon Territory was resumed. The British Plenipotentiary made a verbal explanation of the motives which had induced her Majesty's Government to instruct him to make another proposition to the Government of the United States for the solution of these long-existing difficulties. The Secretary of State expressed his satisfaction with the friendly motives which had animated the British Government in this endeavor.

Whereupon, the British Plenipotentiary submitted to the Secretary of State the draught of a Convention, (marked A) setting forth the terms which he had been instructed to propose to the Government of the United States for the settlement of the Oregon question.

JAMES BUCHANAN,  
RICHARD PAKENHAM.

## THE TREATY.

*Convention between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Washington the 15th of June, 1846.*

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable, for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the North-west coast of America, lying Westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over said territory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement; that is to say, the President of the United States of America has on his part furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, framed in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ART. 1.—From the point on the 49th parallel of North latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued Westward along the 49th parallel of North latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence Southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of North latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

ART. 2.—From the point at which the 49th paral-

lel of North latitude shall be found to intersect the great Northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty.

ART. 3.—In the future appropriations of the territory south of the 49th parallel of North latitude, as provided in the first Article of this Treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said Territory shall be respected.

ART. 4.—The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation to be agreed upon between the parties.

ART. 5.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness thereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES BUCHANAN,  
RICHARD PAKENHAM.

## IN SENATE.—[CONFIDENTIAL.]

The resolution to ratify the Treaty was passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge and Yulee—41.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jerness, Semple, Sturgeon, and Westcott—14.

[Mr. Jarnagin of Tenn. alone declined to vote, on account of Instructions. The Senate was full.]



# THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

THE aim of the following is to present a simple narrative of the origin and progress of our War with Mexico up to Sept. 1st, 1846.

At the time of the passage by Congress of the Joint Resolution, (March, 1845,) admitting Texas as a State of this Republic, she was and had been for several years at war with Mexico. The Whigs (as Mr. Van Buren had previously done,) predicted as the result a War between that country and the U. S., and their opponents cried "bugbear;" but if any well-informed man doubted that war would follow the act of Annexation, his reason for such doubt was founded on the fact that Mexico was weak, distracted, and not able to defend herself.

Texas, through her State Convention, accepted the terms of Annexation proffered by this Government, on the 4th of July, 1845. Gen. Taylor, who had been ordered by the Secretary of War to advance with the troops under his command, from Fort Jessup to some point on the Gulf of Mexico whence he could most conveniently march to the Western frontier of Texas, sailed from New Orleans for Western Texas immediately after being informed of this event, and arrived at St. Joseph's Island, (Aransas Inlet,) July 25th, at the head of a considerable force, and soon after established his camp at Corpus Christi, on the west side of the Nueces, and then the farthest point West to which the Texan population had extended. On the 8th of July, the Secretary of War, in a dispatch to Gen. Taylor, says:

"This Department is informed that Mexico has some Military Establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are, and for some time have been, in the actual occupancy of her troops;" and that "the Mexican forces at the posts in their possession, and which have been so, will not be disturbed, so long as the relations of peace between the United States and Mexico continue."

"On the 30th of the same month, the General

received another dispatch from the War Department, in which he was directed to avoid all aggressive measures toward Mexico, while he was "expected to occupy, protect, and defend the Territory of Texas to the extent that it has been occupied by the people of Texas." Gen. T. was also directed to extend his protection up to the Rio Grande, "excepting any posts on the eastern side thereof which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican forces, or Mexican settlements over which the Republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period of Annexation, or shortly before that event."

The Army of Occupation remained at Corpus Christi for about six months, entirely unmolested and unmolested; but this state of things was not at all pleasing to our peace-loving Executive. He desired war, and had waited six long months for the Mexicans to provoke our troops into a fight; but he had waited in vain. Something must be done—some new indignity must be offered to Mexico by which her people and ours should be induced to commence cutting each others throats. So, on the 13th of January, without consulting Congress, which was then in Session, he ordered Gen. T. to march his army through the uninhabited region between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and take possession of Point Isabel, Laredo and points opposite Matamoros and Mier, the very places and occupied by the very persons he had six months before directed Gen. T. not to molest. The only provocation or excuse he could offer for this act was, that he had "received such information from Mexico as rendered it probable, if not certain, that the Mexican Government would refuse to receive our Envoy."

On the 9th or 10th of March, Gen. T. took up his line of advance for the Rio Grande.

On his way, in the vicinity of the Sal Colorado, he met several small bodies of Mexican troops, but neither offered nor received any molestation. As he was approaching Brazos Santiago or Point Isabel, (now Fort Polk,) on the 24th, he was met by some fifty citizens, at the head of whom was the Prefect of the State of Tamaulipas, who protested against his occupying the country. Gen. T. told them that he would give them an answer when he reached Matamoros. Gen. Garcia was stationed at Point Isabel at the head of 280 Mexican troops, mostly Infantry and Artillery. On receiving this reply, he set fire to the Custom House and some other buildings, and immediately evacuated the town. The place was surveyed with a view to its defence, a work thrown up, a small garrison left under command of Major Munroe; and Gen. T. proceeding, reached a point opposite Matamoros on the morning of the 28th, and soon commenced intrenching himself within short cannon-shot, and in sight of the bayonets and banners of the Mexican forces under Gen. Mejia. As the army was approaching what is now Fort Brown, two of the advance guard were taken prisoners, but were subsequently released, when demanded by Gen. Taylor.

Matamoros is the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, and at this time about 2,000 troops were stationed here under Gen. Mejia. Gen. Ampudia, who had succeeded Gen. Arista in command of the army of the North, was soon expected to arrive with as many more. General Taylor's force was about 2,300 strong. In this state of things he sent Gen. Worth to bear to Mejia his answer to the deputation who met him at Point Isabel. Gen. Worth did not succeed in obtaining an interview with Mejia, but communicated with La Vega, the second in command. Nothing came of the interview, however. Our little Army were now as busy as bees in preparing works of defence; and, by the 8th of April, a small field-work had been completed, in which were mounted four eighteen-pounders. In the mean time the troops were actively engaged in throwing up a field-work of six bastion fronts, calculated to hold two regiments.

On the 11th, Gen. Ampudia arrived at Matamoros with 1,000 Cavalry and 1,500 Infantry. On the following day he sent a communication to Gen. Taylor, ordering him to quit his position in twenty-four hours, and retire to the Nueces, there to await the settlement of this question by negotiation, in default of which Mexico would look upon his attitude as a declaration of War. On the morning of the 13th, Gen. Taylor sent a reply to Ampudia, in which he said he had been sent here by order of his Government, and intended to

remain; and in the mean time he placed his troops in the best possible position to resist an attack. He also blockaded the river, thus cutting off the supplies of the Mexican army.

On the 10th, Col. Cross, Commissary General of the Army, rode out some two miles from the camp, when, as is supposed, he was killed by a party of Mexican rancheros. His body was subsequently found about four miles below the camp, entirely stripped, and from wounds it appeared that he had been murdered. Gen. T. made a formal demand on the Mexican General for the murderers, but they were never found. Lieut. Porter, (son of Com. Porter,) while out with a fatigue party of ten men near the camp, on the 19th, was fired upon, and himself and three of his men killed. These, and such as these, were fast preparing the way for the open hostilities which followed. Indeed, it would be absurd to suppose that two such armies could occupy adjacent (and one of them disputed) territory for any considerable time, even under more favorable circumstances, without coming to blows.

On the 22d, Ampudia again addressed Gen. Taylor, stating that he had been informed that the River was blockaded, and that two vessels laden with stores for his army had been captured by the Americans, and taken into Brazos Santiago. This he complained of, as an act under the circumstances, unauthorized by the Law of Nations, and requested that the blockade be raised, or serious consequences might ensue. To this Gen. Taylor replied—reviewing at some length what had occurred since his departure from Corpus Christi—by saying that “the blockade of the River was the least offensive act of War that he could have committed under the circumstances; that the blockade had been reported to his Government, and that *he should maintain it until he received farther orders.*” Gen. T. would raise the blockade provided the Mexican Commander would agree to an armistice until this difficulty should be settled or War declared—not otherwise. He was equally prepared for Peace or War, and Gen. Ampudia could take his choice. The next day Gen. T. received information that 2,500 Mexican troops had crossed the river above his Camp, when he immediately dispatched a squadron of Dragoons under Capt. Thornton for the purpose of reconnoitering and ascertaining their position. Capt. T. proceeded on his march about twenty-six miles, when he was suddenly surprised and surrounded by an overpowering Mexican force. He made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to charge through the enemy's lines, in which Lieut. Mason and nine men were killed and two wounded. The balance were taken prisoners of War and marched to Matamoros. This command of



Captain Thornton's consisted of Capt. Hardee, Lieuts. Kane and Mason, with sixty-one privates and non-commissioned officers.

While Gen. Taylor's forces were engaged in fortifying the Camp opposite Matamoros, the communication with Point Isabel—their entrepot whence supplies were received—was cut off by the Mexicans, who were now in force upon either flank, and in rear of the army. Reinforcements for the Mexican army were constantly arriving, and several American scouting parties had either been cut to pieces or taken prisoners. It was a dark hour. The strongest fears were entertained that Point Isabel had fallen into the hands of the enemy, in which case the supplies of our Army would have been cut off entirely, and our fortifications, if not the Army itself, must inevitably have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Thus on the 1st day of May, while darkness and doubt brooded over the fate of his companions at Point Isabel, Gen. Taylor, leaving a small garrison of less than 300 brave hearts, with Col. Brown at their head, in charge of the Fort, marched with the main body of his army to the Point to reopen a communication with his stores, and bring back ammunition and guns for the Fort. He expected to be obliged to cut his way through Mexican troops; but such was not the case. He met no enemy during the whole march, (twenty-seven miles,) and found all safe when he arrived.

Previous to this, on the 28th day of April, Capt. Samuel Walker, at the head of a small company of Texas Rangers, left Point Isabel with the hope of opening a communication with Fort Brown. But when he had proceeded to about midway between the two posts, he was attacked by a large Mexican force, and his command routed and dispersed.

When Gen. Taylor left Fort Brown, his orders were to defend it to the death; and if the enemy should surround it, to fire signal-guns at certain intervals to let him know it. As was anticipated, the Mexicans took advantage of the departure of the great bulk of the Army, and at daylight on Sunday morning, May 3d. opened their batteries upon the Fort. "The holy quiet of that day," says a writer in describing the attack, "was broken by the thunder of cannon, and before the sun had risen on the scene, that little fort was in a blaze, as gun answered gun; and in twenty minutes' time, one of the Mexican twelve-pounders was seen leaping twenty feet into the air, accompanied by arms, legs and mangled bodies." This cannonading on the part of the enemy was kept up with slight intermission until near midnight, and returned with effect. Major Brown lost one sergeant, and one artillery soldier wounded. The next morning the Mexicans opened their batteries again, sending both shot and shells, but with-

out much effect. The cannonading had not lasted more than half an hour, when Major Brown's Artillery silenced the enemy's guns, having greatly damaged three of the embrasures, dismounted several guns, and killed a number of men. The Mexican batteries opened a fire early the next morning, which lasted an hour, and was promptly answered from an eighteen-pounder battery, and a six-pounder howitzer. Both batteries ceased at the same time. The Mexicans now surrounded the Fort, and established a battery in its rear. At 5 o'clock the next morning the enemy opened from their several batteries and continued with slight intervals, to pour a perfect shower of shot and shells among our brave and devoted little band in the fort until 2 o'clock, P. M. In the mean time the signal-guns had been fired as directed by Gen. Taylor, and the gallant Brown had received a mortal wound from a falling shell. At half past 4 o'clock, a parley was sounded, and the Mexican General sent a summons to the Commander of the Fort to surrender "for the sake of humanity," offering him one hour to return an answer, and threatening to put the whole garrison to the sword in case his demand should not be complied with. This was a most trying emergency. What should be done? The garrison numbered scarcely 250 men; their enemy several thousands. Their brave chief had been struck down—their ammunition was nearly exhausted. The probabilities were that the Mexican General would be able to carry his infamous threat into execution. Men less resolute, less brave, would have sunk under this accumulation of difficulties, and surrendered. Not so the heroes of Fort Brown. Capt. Hawkins, who succeeded Maj. Brown after his wound of the 6th, called a Council of War, composed of the several company commanders, in the Fort, and laid the subject before them. They had neither time nor disposition to deliberate. "*Defend the Fort to the Death!*" broke forth almost simultaneously from the lips of that devoted band; and within a few minutes they had returned the laconic reply that they *did n't understand Spanish*; and another shower of shot and shells was raining down upon them from the Mexican batteries, while they were constantly anticipating a storm, and nerving their hearts and whetting their blades for a last and death grapple with their powerful enemy. The cannonade was continued for the next and last three days with even more spirit than during the four preceding. During most of the memorable seven days, a number of men were constantly engaged in completing the works. The American loss was only two killed, (Maj. Brown and Sergeant Weigart,) and thirteen wounded. But we must now look after Gen. Taylor.

On the afternoon of the 7th, Gen. Taylor took up his line of march from Point Isabel for Fort Brown, and encamped for the night about seven miles from the former post; but here we find the story so graphically told by the *American Review*, that we must adopt it:

"On the 8th, Gen. Taylor again commenced his march, and about 11 o'clock came in sight of the enemy, drawn up in order of battle, stretching a mile and a half across the plain, along the edge of a chapparral; and a little in advance of it, on the left, were their splendid Lancers, a thousand strong, while throughout the rest of the line were masses of Infantry and a battery alternately. Our Army was immediately formed in column of attack, and, curtained by two squadrons in advance, moved steadily forward to within cannon-range, when one of the enemy's batteries opened. The column was then deployed in line, except the 8th Infantry, which still stood in column, and the battle was set. Col. Twiggs commanded the right, composed of the 3d, 4th and 5th Infantry, and Ringgold's artillery. Lieut. Churchill commanded the two eighteen-pounders in the center, while Lieut. Col. Belknap was placed over the left wing, composed of Duncan's artillery and 8th infantry—and the BATTLE OF PALO ALTO commenced. The gallant Ringgold opened his battery on the right with terrible effect, and our little army for the first time found themselves in the midst of battle. There stood six thousand disciplined men, supported by a powerful Artillery, and in position of their own choosing; here were scarce two thousand untried soldiers, marching steadily up to the attack. In a moment the field was in an uproar, and the mid-day sun looked down on as brave a fought battle as ever the stars and stripes floated over.

"The deadly precision of Ringgold's guns told with fearful effect on the enemy's Cavalry, that were waiting a favorable moment to bear down on our Infantry. Platoons went down at every discharge, and wherever his practiced eye directed a cannon, a line opened amid the riders. At length, unable to stand the rapid fire, they wheeled off, and moved away in a trot, when a ball from one of the eighteen-pounders in the center falling into their midst, buried them into a gallop. But making a circular sweep, they suddenly threatened our flank, and the train in the rear. Down came the thundering squadrons, making the plain tremble under their horses' feet, when the 5th Infantry was thrown into square, and with fixed bayonets waited the shock. A sudden fire from one of the angles of the formation sent twenty horses, emptied of their riders, galloping over the plain; but those behind pressed steadily on, when they, seeing

the 3d advancing in column to the attack, wheeled and fled.

"While Ringgold was thus making fearful havoc with his Light Artillery on the right, Duncan, on the left, poured in his destructive volleys in such fierce and rapid succession on the enemy, that their ranks melted away before them like frost-work, and a shout of triumph rolled along our lines that was heard over the roar of battle. Duncan and Ringgold, occupying the two extremes of the lines, sent hope and confidence through the army as it saw with what superiority and address our artillery was managed. To the fierce music that thus rolled over the field from either wing, the two eighteen-pounders in the center kept up a steady accompaniment, shaking the field with their steady fire as, slowly advancing, they sent death through the Mexican ranks. But the enemy's batteries were worked with great vigor, and their shot told on our left severely; yet still the regiments destined to support the artillery stood firm, while the balls tore through their ranks. At one time, they lay for three-quarters of an hour in the tall grass, while the shot of the enemy kept tearing up the ground amid them, bounding and leaping by, carrying away, here a head and there an arm, and yet not a soldier quailed, but cool and resolute as old veterans, kept their position without a murmur or a look of complaint. In the mean time, Lieut. Duncan set the prairie on fire with some smoke-balls, and the thick smoke rolling along the lines, shut out the two armies from each other, and stayed for a while the work of carnage. It was now 4 o'clock, and the bloodshot sun was stooping to the western horizon, and silence rested on the field of death, save when the groans of the dying and wounded arose from the plain. Duncan, taking advantage of the smoke, carried his artillery through the lane of fire, with the flames rolling ten feet around him. Suddenly the enemy saw his horses' heads moving in a trot on their flank, and the next moment the pieces were unlimbered, and pouring in a scouring, galling fire on their ranks, rolling them back on each other in inextricable confusion. The Mexicans had changed their line of battle, to escape the murderous effect of the close and well-directed volleys of Ringgold's battery and the eighteen-pounders, that had been pushed forward during the short cessation of the cannonading. The gallant Ringgold, while seated on his horse, directing the movement of the guns, received a shot which passed through his horse, cutting in two the pistols in his holsters, tore away the flesh from both his legs, from his knees upward. As he fell on the field some officers gathered around him, but he waved them away, saying, "Leave me alone; you are needed forward." The sun went down



on the field of blood, and as his departing rays struggled for a moment to pierce the war-cloud that curtained in the two armies, the firing, by mutual consent, ceased, and the Battle of Palo Alto was over. Our little army encamped on the field where they fought, amid their dead and dying companions.

"This was one of the most singular battles the records of our military history exhibit. It was a pure cannon-fight, in which our Infantry, though cool and steady throughout, and ready at any moment to pour themselves in a furious charge on the enemy, took scarcely any active part. Appointed simply to sustain batteries, they stood and saw the artillery contest the field. Gen. Taylor, who evinced the utmost coolness and bravery, evidently feared to engage the enemy mass with mass, with so inferior a force—hence there was not a single column of Infantry sent forward against his lines—no concentrated movement on either wing or the center to break his order of battle, and convert a retreat into a rout.

\*\*\* "When night closed over the scene of strife, the Mexican Commanders saw that they could do nothing in an open field and fair fight, and so retreated to a still more formidable position. The only mistake, if any, which Gen. Taylor made in this engagement was, in not advancing with his whole army on the enemy's lines at the time they were so terribly shaken and thrown into disorder by our artillery. There is no doubt, had he done this, but that the enemy would have been utterly routed, and the next day's battle prevented. \* \* \* \* \*

"The weary night wore away—the gallant Ringgold lay dying—Page speechless and faint, and scores of our brave men stretched on the field of their fame, wounded or dying, while hundreds of the enemy made the night hideous with their cries and groans. That was an anxious night for the brave Taylor. He had advanced to within a short distance of the fort, and found the enemy strong, and resolved to dispute his entrance. He had fought one battle, lost one of the most efficient officers in the army, and was far from reinforcements, and without a protecting breastwork, while the enemy were in reach of help from Matamoros, and could choose their position at leisure. With 2,000 men he had beat 6,000, and killed and wounded nearly 800; but he knew that loss would be more than made up before morning by reinforcements. In this trying position, he called a Council of War, composed of thirteen officers, and asked them what he should do. Four only out of the whole number were in favor of advancing—the remainder advised either to intrench where they were, or retreat to Point Isabel, and wait for reinforcements. When all had spoken, the brave old veteran exclaimed—*"I will be at Fort Brown before night, if I*

*live!"* Noble words that deserve to be written in letters of gold. That feeble garrison, which had for a whole week so firmly withstood the close siege of the enemy, lay on his brave heart, and he resolved to succor it or fall in the attempt. There spoke out the spirit of the true hero—the same that on the Heights of Bennington exclaimed, as the sword pointed to the enemy moving to hattle, *"Those red coats, men—before night they are ours, or Molly Stark's a widow!"* The same that uttered in the very blaze of the hotly-worked battery at Lundy's Lane, *"I'll try, sir!"* the same that on the rending decks of the Chesapeake, faintly murmured, *"Don't give up the ship."* It was a noble resolution to save that garrison or leave his body at the foot of the walls, and right nobly was it carried out.

"The next day the army recommenced its march, and found the enemy gone, leaving his dead unhuried. The number of bodies lying around the spots where the artillery was posted, showed how terrible the fire of our guns had been, and with what steadiness and bravery the Mexicans had stood to their pieces. In one place, fifty-seven bodies were found in a heap, or about the entire number of killed and wounded together on our side.

"Gen. Taylor soon came up with the enemy, occupying a strong position on the farther side of a ravine, and resting his left on a pond so as to prevent the possibility of being outflanked on that side. Eight pieces of artillery defended this position, divided into three portions—one on the left side of the road, one on the right, and one in the center. It was evident from the outset, that the great struggle was to be along the road where the batteries were placed, protected by a ditch and breastwork in front. Reinforcements of 2,000 men had arrived during the night, and here, within three miles of the Fort, the *Battle of Resaca de la Palma* was fought. The victory of the day before, and the recital of the gallant deeds at night, had filled every bosom with a fierce desire to perform some brave act, and the troops defiled past the wagons and deployed in front of the enemy, with an alacrity and ardor which showed that wild work would be done before night should close over the scene. Scarcely were our troops in order of battle, before the artillery of the enemy opened and rained a perfect shower of balls on our ranks. The road was swept at every discharge with grape-shot and ball, that threatened to carry entirely away the daring squadron which should presume to advance along it. To the left of the road, the conflict at once became fierce and bloody. The 4th, 5th and 8th Infantry, and a part of the 3d, were there, mowing down the enemy with their steady volleys, strewing the road-side with the dead, and sternly forcing back

the serried ranks, while the artillery kept thundering on with such rapid and ceaseless explosions that, as the Mexican prisoners afterward said, they thought we had fifty instead of eight cannon. Shells and shot drove so like a storm of sleet in their faces, that the officers vainly endeavored to throw the entire army forward in a desperate charge on our guns, but so certain and biting was the fire, that they could not be induced to move a step, and fell in their tracks. On the right, our men, advancing through the chapporal, had outflanked the enemy, and were pouring in their well-directed volleys, while on the left, the incessant flash of musketry, drowned now and then by the roar of cannon and shouts of the men, told how fierce was the conflict. Our troops were steadily gaining ground, but the murderous battery in the center of the road continued to vomit forth death, and was worked with coolness and held with a tenacity that perfectly maddened our men. Gen. Taylor was within its range, and when expostulated with for exposing himself so openly, refused to move out of danger except by moving forward. The regiments got confused in the chapporal somewhat, but fought just as well; and though the Infantry held their firm array, they seemed to fight in groups, each one directing its energies on a single point. The battery of the gallant Ridgely kept steadily advancing like a moving volcano, and hurled such a storm of iron on the guns that swept the road, that the Infantry which protected them fell at every discharge like grass before the scythe. At length a body of lancers came charging furiously along the road, and rode up to the very muzzle of his guns. Scattering them like a whirlwind with a discharge from one of his pieces, he dashed in person among four that still kept hurrying on, and drove them before him.

"The Infantry fought with unparalleled bravery, led on by as brave officers as ever trod a battle-field. Indeed, every officer seemed to think it necessary he should show an example of daring to his men, while every soldier fought as if he would outdo his leader in heroic acts. Sometimes a few men, headed by an officer, would charge a gun and fight like desperadoes around it. In one instance, a soldier leaped astride of a piece he had captured, and boldly defended himself while his companions dragged him away with the prize. From the onset our army steadily advanced on every side, except along the road where the central battery kept playing. At length, goaded to madness by the galling fire kept up from these few pieces, and seeing that the whole battle rested there, Gen. Taylor ordered Capt. May to engage the battery with his dragoons. His words were, *"You must take it."* The gallant May

wheeled on his steed and said to his followers—*"Men, we must take that battery!"* In a moment those eighty-two stern riders were moving in a dark mass along the road, headed by their fearless commander. The next moment the bngles sounded the charge, and the black and driving mass swept like a thunder-cloud to the snock. A cloud of dust marked their progress as they rode sternly and fiercely on. The attention of nearly the whole army was directed to this desperate charge; and you could hear their muffled tread as they broke into a gallop and tore forward up to the very muzzles of the guns. Two rods in advance was seen the commanding form of May, as, mounted on his powerful charger, he rode fiercely on, with his long hair streaming in the wind, while behind shook the glittering sabres of his followers. One discharge tore through them, stretching nearly a third of his company and half of his horses on the ground, but when the smoke lifted, there was still seen the war-horse of May leaping the ditch, breastwork and all, pressed closely after by his remaining followers, riding down the artillery-men at their pieces, and passing straight through the Mexican lines. A wild hurrah went up from our entire army as they saw those fierce dragoons clear the breastwork. The 5th and 8th Infantry followed close after, charging at a run along the road, and swept over the breastwork just after the dragoons were compelled to leave it, and took possession of the guns. Lieut. Duncan then took command of the advance, and soon cleared the road with his deadly artillery, while the Infantry, packed now in the narrow road, with chapporal on each side, went pouring onward with furious shouts, driving the enemy before them. The battle then became a rout, and rolled furiously toward the river, whither the affrighted Mexicans were flying to escape to Matamoros. The cavalry first went galloping like a crowd of fugitives to the ferry, while the Infantry, forced from the chapporal at the point of the bayonet, followed after.

"Ah! you should have heard the shouts that then arose from the little garrison of Fort Brown. They had stood and listened, as the sound of the heavy cannonading of the first day's fight came riding by on the evening air—filled with the deepest anxiety as to the issue—for on the success of the army rested their own fate. It was with inexpressible joy they heard, next day at noon, the Artillery again opened, and almost within sight of the ramparts. All the morning the guns of the enemy had been playing upon their intrenchments, and when at last the fierce firing began in the distance, and the smoke of battle rose over the tree-tops, telling them that their companions were advancing to their relief, the excitement became intense. But the



cannonading advanced steadily nearer, and the rapid volleys of musketry every moment grew clearer, saying in accents more thrilling than language, that our brave troops were victorious.

"At length, when the cavalry, plunging wildly over the plain, emerged into view, they mounted the ramparts, and under the folds of their flag, that still floated proudly in the breeze, sent up a huzza that was heard even in Matamoros—the shout of victory.

"That was a joyful meeting, when our wearied but victorious army, amid loud huzzas, marched again into Fort Brown, and into the arms of their brave companions. Three thousand five hundred shots had been fired into that single fort, and yet but two men had been killed.

Gen. Taylor's victory was complete. The Mexicans lost their whole Artillery—2,000 stand of arms, 600 mules, together with Gen. Arista's private papers, and Gen. Vega himself, whom May made prisoner in his desperate charge on and over the battery. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, in these two battles, was not far from 170; that of the enemy unknown—but it could not be much short of 1,200. The battle of the 9th was much the more severe, as is evident from the greater mortality that attended it—our loss being nearly double that of the day before. Gen. Taylor had thrown up hasty intrenchments around his train, which had been left on the first battle-field, guarded by four hundred men; so that he brought but about 1,600 men into the fight, while the Mexicans, notwithstanding their severe loss, had received such heavy reinforcements, that they showed a thousand stronger than in the previous engagement. That the Mexicans fought well is evident from their heavy loss—nearly one-third of their entire army disappeared from the ranks before it broke and fled. The great disproportion between the killed and wounded in the two armies was owing entirely to the greater precision of our fire, our soldiers having hit or killed each his man. \* \* \*

"The charge of May was one of the most gallant deeds among the hundreds performed in these fierce-fought battles, and decided the victory. Had he not succeeded, we should doubtless have gained the day; for from the outset, our troops never once fell back or wavered, but steadily gained ground. The conflict, however, would have been protracted, and our loss much greater, but for this successful charge. \* \* \*

"All honor to Gen. Taylor, and May, and Page, and Duncan,\* and Ridgely, and

\* In the Common Council of the City of New York, the following Resolution was offered by Mr. McElrath:

"Resolved, That the Common Council of the City

Churchill, and Inge, and Indon, and McIntosh, and Chadbourne, and Cochrane, and Walker, and Browne, and last, though not least, Ringgold, and a host of others. Green be the grass over the fallen, and ever green the laurels that twine the brows of the living. Noble men! Ye who sleep are not dead—the brave and patriotic never die—they live in the hearts of their countrymen. Not a recreant son was found on those battle-fields; and all honor ought to be paid to our little army, every man of which was a hero. With such soldiers we can never be conquered, nor our arms disgraced. Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma will be bright pages in the biography of Gen. Taylor. All honor, we say, then, to our army and its officers. We toast the *men*, but not the *cause*; and while a curse rests on our Capitol, a circle of light surrounds our Army of Occupation. Our army has won enduring renown, but our Government enduring disgrace."

As may well be supposed, the Mexicans were panic-stricken, and fled in every direction. In their haste to escape our bayonets and bullets, many rushed to the Rio Grande, and in attempting to swim that stream, found a watery grave.

After the Battle of *La Resaca de la Palma*, or the Palm Ravine, the right wing of our Army remained on the ground two days, occupied in burying the dead and securing the trophies of the engagement. Among Gen. Arista's papers were found his official correspondence with his Government, full plans of the campaign, and instructions authorizing him to send Gen. Taylor and his Army, *when taken prisoners*, to the city of Mexico; to treat the American Commander and his officers with such attention as become the magnanimity of the great Mexican nation, &c.

On the 18th of May, Gen. Taylor crossed the Rio Grande and took military possession of the City of Matamoros without encountering the least opposition. On the previous day,

of New-York, deeply impressed with the importance of the services rendered by Capt. JAMES DUNCAN, of the United States Army, at the late Battle of Palo Alto on the Rio Grande, and entertaining a high respect for his character as a gentleman, and his skill and bravery as an officer, do present to him a sword, and that the sum of Two Hundred dollars be and the same hereby is appropriated for that purpose."

The Resolution was supported by Mr. McElrath on the ground that Capt. D. was a native of the State of New-York, a graduate of West Point, had been long stationed at Governor's Island, near New-York City, was well-known and highly esteemed, and was truly a gallant officer.

The Resolution was carried, and the sword will be presented whenever Capt. D. returns to New-York.

as Gen. Taylor was preparing to cross and attack the city, a parley was sounded, and a message received from the Mexican General, proposing an armistice until he could hear from Mexico, expressing the opinion that the boundary could now be settled. This Gen. Taylor declined. He had proposed an armistice when he was weak, and it was not accepted. He should now dictate terms. The Mexicans then proposed to surrender all the Public Property, Ammunition, &c. provided Gen. Taylor would not cross the River; to which he replied that he should cross, that "the City must capitulate. all Public Property, Ammunition, Provisions, &c. must be given up, and then the Army might march out and retire." The Mexican Commander returned no reply to Gen. Taylor's last proposition; but during the night evacuated the City with his Army, and retired toward Monterey, taking whatever of munitions and public property he could find means of transporting.

Gen. Taylor has deemed it advisable not to interfere with the municipal laws of the Mexican people; and Matamoros, as well as Camargo and other small towns in the vicinity, which tendered their submission on the departure of the Mexican Army, looks as unlike a captured town as it well could. The people enjoy all the privileges, religions and otherwise, they have ever enjoyed, sell their products for cash at high prices, and buy their goods cheaper than ever; yet the mass of them cherish an implacable hatred of the invaders.

On the 11th of May, after hearing of the first outbreaks on the Rio Grande, the President sent a special message to Congress, announcing that a state of War existed between this country and Mexico. The Message recommended that the War be recognized by Congress, that the President be authorized to call a large body of Volunteers into the service of the United States, and that liberal provision be made for supplies, &c. The President's wishes were complied with. Congress recognized the existence of the War which he had made; authorized the reception of 50,000 Volunteers, about one-half to be immediately mustered into the service, and the balance kept as a reserve, and voted an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to commence operations with. The call for Volunteers was promptly responded to, and the Government soon found that it would be under the necessity of declining the services of thousands who were anxious to enter the service.

Gen. Taylor has now some 20,000 troops under his command, about 5,000 of whom are Regulars, and the balance Volunteers, who have enlisted for one year or during the War. This Army is so dispersed in different encampments, and so much on the move, that it would be difficult to state its precise whereabouts,

though it seems to be concentrating mostly at Camargo, a Mexican town of about 3,000 inhabitants, situated on the bank of the San Juan River, three miles from its junction with the Rio Grande. This is now Gen. Taylor's Head Quarters, and is designed to be his principal dépôt. It is understood that he is to advance with a large force upon Monterey, a town 210 miles distant from Camargo, where the Mexicans are concentrating an army of such materials as they have. Here he will probably have to do some more fighting; possibly he will meet with resistance before reaching Monterey, as there are said to be defiles on the way which, if taken advantage of, may prove another Thermopylae to those who attempt to pass. Garrisons will be left at Point Isabel, Burrita, Matamoros, Mier, and other places now in our possession.

While Gen. Taylor is moving toward Monterey, Gen. Kearney, at the head of some 5,000 troops, is marching upon Santa Fé, the Capitol of New-Mexico, a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated on the east bank of the Rio Grande, 1,000 miles from its mouth. Gen. K. will most likely take the town with little if any resistance—possibly he is even now in possession of it.

Vera Cruz has been under a blockade ever since the 18th of May, and at the latest accounts our whole squadron under Com. Conner, with the exception of the St. Mary's, [which is employed in blockading Tampico,] was off Vera Cruz. This blockade, however, is of very little importance, as Alvarado, Tobasco, and three or four other ports on the Gulf, are open to the ingress of foreign vessels, and to the coasting trade.

On the 8th of June, the St. Mary's made an attack on Tampico, but it did not amount to anything in particular. On the 7th of August, Commodore Conner attacked Alvarado with a view to the destruction of the Mexican Navy stationed there; but the project was abandoned after the firing had commenced.

Monterey, a seaport in California on the Pacific, (and quite another place from the Monterey to which Gen. Taylor is bound,) was taken possession of by Com. Sloat, commander of the Pacific Squadron, on the 6th of July. A few days previously, a detachment from Col. Fremont's force took possession of a frontier post called Sonora, to the north of San Francisco. Gen. Castro made an attempt to dislodge them, but retreated after a slight skirmish.

While we are pushing the War in all directions, our Government has sent a messenger to Mexico with overtures of Peace. Meanwhile, the expatriated chief (and only hero) of Mexico, Santa Ana, and his friends, have returned to that country, and are now unquestionably in possession of the reins of Government. What effect Santa Ana's



restoration to power will bave on the prospects of an amicable settlement of our difficulties. it is impossible to tell, though the general impression is that it will be favorable.

Since the above sketch was written, and the first edition of this Almanac was put to press, considerable progress has been made in the War, but we have only space to state a few of the more prominent facts connected with it.

Gen. Kearney reached Santa Fé the 18th of August, and took formal possession of the city, without meeting with any opposition.—He hoisted the American flag, and, by authority of the President, declared New Mexico a part of the United States, and appointed the following Civil Officers for the Government of the Territory. Governor, CHARLES BENT; Secretary, Don Aduciano Vigil; Marshal, Richard Dallam; U. S. District Attorney, Francis P. Blair; Treasurer, Charles Blummer; Auditor Pub. Accounts, Eugene Leicensdorfer; Judges Supreme Court, Joab Haughton, Antonio Jose Otero, and Charles Baubien. Snob of the Alcaldes of the small towns, and officers of Santa Fé, as chose to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, were continued in office. Gen. K. left a strong garrison at Santa Fé; ordered a portion of his force, under Col. Doniphan, to join Gen. Wool at Chihuahua; and with a small force started himself for California.

The whole of California is now in the possession of the United States, having been taken with very slight opposition. Com. Stockton, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron, has declared himself Governor of California, and has issued a sort of Constitution or Code of Laws for the government of the Territory.

Gen. Taylor, with a force of about 7,000 men, arrived before Monterey on the 19th of September, and, after a bloody siege of three days, Ampudia, the Mexican Commander, capitulated, under the following terms: That the Mexican officers should be allowed to march out with their side-arms; the Cavalry and Infantry with their arms and accoutrements; the Artillery with one battery of 6 pieces and 21 rounds of ammunition; that all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to the Americans; that the Mexican Army should be allowed 7 days to evacuate the city; that the Mexicans should be allowed to salute their flag when banded down; that there should be an armistice of eight weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Ranconada through Linares and San Fernando.

The American loss in killed and wounded in this siege was a few less than 500. Among the American officers killed and mortally wounded were the following:

Lieut. Col. Watson, of the Baltimore Volunteers; and Brevet Major Barbour, Brevet Major McCall. Capt. Morris, Capt. Field, Lieutenants Irwin, Hazlett, Haskins and Woods, all of the regular army; also Capt. Williams, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers: Lieut. Terrett; Capt. McKavett, 8th Infantry; Capt. Battlem, 1st Tennessee Regiment; Lieut. Putnam, 1st do.; a Lieutenant in a German company; and Lieut. Graham; Lieut. Armstrong, Ohio Regiment; Capt. Gillespie, of the Texas Rangers.

The Mexican force is supposed to have been about 11,000, and their loss 1,000.

Gen. Wool, who had been ordered to march at the head of about 3,000 troops upon Chihnahua, arrived at Monclova, the Capital of Coahuila, on the 30th of October; and took military possession without opposition. Monclova is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants.

In the Gulf, our Squadron has made another abortive attack on Alvarado. On the 23d of October, Commodore Perry, with the United States steamer Mississippi, Vixeu, McLane, and several other vessels, arrived at the mouth of Tabasco River, and captured the town of Frontera, two steamers and several other vessels in port. The next day he arrived with his fleet at Tabasco, a town about 70 miles up the River, and demanded a surrender, which was refused. A few shots were exchanged between our Marines and a handful of Mexican soldiers stationed at Tabasco, and the town was soon in the possession of the Commodore; but, finding the military possession of the place of little or no importance, he withdrew, destroying such Mexican vessels as he could not conveniently take with him. He left the mouth of the River under blockade. During this expedition the following vessels were captured and manned: American bark Coosa; Mexican schr. Telegraph; steamers Petrita and Tabasqueno; hermaphrodite brig Yunante; schrs. Laura, Virginia, Tabasco, and Amanda; American brig Plymouth. The following were burned: Mexican sloop Campeachy, brig Rentville, a tow-boat and a schooner. Lieut. C. W. Morris and three seamen were lost during the expedition.

On the 14th of November, Com. Conner took possession of Tampico without opposition, the Mexican troops having previously evacuated the town. The possession of this place is considered important.

Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz in August, having passed our blockade by consent of President Polk. He was received home from exile with great demonstrations of joy, and the revolt against Paredes's Government became general throughout Mexico. Paredes left Mexico an exile, and Santa Anna was chosen General-in-Chief of the Mexican Army. He is now (December) understood to be at San Luis Potosi with a large force—some say 30,000 men—awaiting an attack from Gen. Taylor. Thus matters now stand.

## BINGEN.

BY HON. MRS. NORTON.

A SOLDIER of the Legion lay dying in Algiers,  
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears;  
But a comrade stood beside him, while his life-blood ebbed away,  
And bent, with pitying glances, to hear what he might say.  
The dying soldier faltered as he took that comrade's hand,  
And he said, "I never more shall see my own, my native land;  
Take a message, and a token, to some distant friends of mine,  
For I was born at Bingen,—at Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and crowd around,  
To hear my mournful story, in the pleasant vineyard ground,  
That we fought the battle bravely,—and when the day was done,  
Full many a corse lay ghastly pale beneath the setting sun.  
And midst the dead and dying were some grown old in wars,—  
The death-wound on their gallant breasts, the last of many scars;  
But some were young,—and suddenly beheld life's morn decline,—  
And one had come from Bingen,—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

"Tell my Mother, that her other sons shall comfort her old age,  
And I was aye a truant hird, that thought his home a cage:  
For my father was a soldier, and even as a child  
My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of struggles fierce and wild;  
And when he died, and left us to divide his scanty hoard,  
I let them take whatever they would,—but kept my father's sword;  
And with boyish love I hung it where the bright light used to shine,  
On the cottage-wall at Bingen,—calm Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my Sister not to weep for me, and sob with drooping head,  
When the troops are marching home again, with glad and gallant tread,  
But to look upon them proudly, with a calm and steadfast eye,  
For her brother was a soldier, too, and not afraid to die.  
And if a comrade seek her love, I ask her in my name  
To listen to him kindly, without regret or shame;  
And to hang the old sword in its place, (my father's sword and mine,  
For the honor of old Bingen,—dear Bingen on the Rhine!

"There's another—not a sister;—in the happy days gone by,  
You'd have known her by the merriment that sparkled in her eye;  
Too innocent for coquetry—too fond for idle scorning,—  
Oh! friend, I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes heaviest mourning!  
Tell her the last night of my life—(for ere this moon be risen,  
My body will be out of pain—my soul be out of prison.)  
I dreamed I stood with her, and saw the yellow sunlight shine  
On the vine-clad hills of Bingen,—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

"I saw the blue Rhine sweep along—I heard, or seemed to hear,  
The German songs we used to sing, in chorus sweet and clear;  
And down the pleasant river, and up the slanting hill,  
The echoing chorons sounded, through the evening calm and still;  
And her glad blue eyes were on me, as we passed with friendly talk,  
Down many a path beloved of yore, and well-remembered walk;  
And her little hand lay lightly, confidently in mine,  
But we'll meet no more at Bingen,—loved Bingen on the Rhine."

His voice grew faint and hoarser,—his grasp was childish weak,—  
His eyes pnt on a dying look,—he sighed and ceased to speak:  
His comrade bent to lift him, but the spark of life had fled,—  
The Soldier of the Legion in a foreign land was dead!  
And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down  
On the red sand of the battle-field, with bloody corpses strown;  
Yea, calmly on that dreadful scene her pale light seemed to shine,  
As it shone on distant Bingen,—fair Bingen on the Rhine!



# AD VALOREM DUTIES.

EXTRACT FROM MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF OF 1846.

IN SENATE, JULY 25.

*Mr. President:* I now proceed to that branch of the subject to which I propose first to call the attention of the Senate. The proposition of this bill is to collect all duties and customs by an universal *ad valorem* assessment—not an equal assessment, it is true, but still a system of *ad valorem* duties, entirely. Now that has not been the practice of the Government, at any time since its organization. In every administration, from that of Washington down, a contrary system has always prevailed. And the desire of those who have successfully formed and administered the laws in this respect, has been, uniformly, to carry the principles of specific duties as far and as fast as circumstances allowed. That I take to have been the policy of the Government from the first; and it has been the sentiment of all connected with the Government, so far as I know. I ought, perhaps, to make an exception in the case of Mr. Clay. I said here, the other day, that I had never heard a public man advocate a system of *ad valorem* duties. The newspapers say (perhaps correctly,) that I was mistaken; that Mr. Clay had made remarks favorable to that idea, in 1842. I was not in the Senate at that time, and I did not know that such such sentiments had ever been expressed by him; and if they are correctly reported, I am very sorry that such sentiments were expressed by him.

Mr. CRITTENDEN here said, will the Senator pardon me while I interrupt him for a moment, in order to offer an explanation? Mr. Clay's remarks had reference solely to home valuation.

Mr. WEBSTER proceeded. Ah! that explains the whole matter, and it is a great relief to my mind. I am very much obliged to the honorable Senator. Mr. Clay's proposition, then, was, "If you will bring the article here, and value it here, independent of the foreign invoice, why then I will take that system of valuation." Well, that and this are wide as the Poles apart. That qualification of the principle makes it sensible, at least, and far less objectionable, as a revenue measure. A home valuation, by judges of our own appointment here, is one thing; but a valuation founded on foreign invoices and the statements of foreign costs, and on foreign oaths, is another and quite a different thing. I am glad to find, therefore, that Mr. Clay's authority stands exactly where it should stand on such a question as this—in strict conformity with his knowledge, his experience, and his character.

Sir, in the same year, (1842) the present Secretary of State, in a speech in the Senate, reasoned in the strongest language upon the entire necessity, the absolute necessity, of carrying the principle of specification in laying duties as far as

possible. Standing here in his place Mr. Buchanan said:

"I am (said Mr. B.) not only opposed to any uniform scale of *ad valorem*, but to any and all *ad valorem* duties whatever, except where, from the nature of the article imported, it is not possible to subject it to a specific duty. Our own severe experience has taught us a lesson on this subject which we ought not soon to forget. I cannot refrain from advertent to some of my reasons for this opinion.

"Our *ad valorem* system has produced great frauds upon the revenue, while it has driven the regular American merchant from the business of importing, and placed it almost exclusively in the hands of the agents of British manufacturers. The American importer produces his invoice to the collector, containing the actual price at which the imports were collected abroad, and he pays the fair and regular duty upon this invoice. Not so the British agent. The foreign manufacturer, in his invoice, reduces the price of the articles which he intends to import into our country to the lowest possible standard which he thinks will enable them to pass through the Custom-House without being seized for fraud. And the business has been hitherto managed with so much ingenuity as generally to escape detection. The consequence is, that the British agent passes the goods of his employer through the Custom-House, on the payment of a much lower duty than the fair American merchant is compelled to pay. In this manner he is undersold in the market by the foreigner, and thus is driven from the competition, while the public revenue is fraudulently reduced.

"Again; *ad valorem* duties deprive the American manufacturer of nearly all the benefits of incidental protection where it is most required. When the business of the country is depressed, as it is at present, and when the price of foreign articles sinks to far less than their cost, your duty sinks in the same proportion, and you are also deprived of revenue at the time when it is most needed.

"Our own experience, therefore, ought to have convinced us that, whenever it is possible, from the nature of the article, we ought to substitute specific for *ad valorem* duties. These continue to be the same upon the same articles, notwithstanding the constant fluctuations in prices. They afford a steady revenue to the country, and an equally steady incidental protection. When commodities are usually sold by weight or by measure, you may always subject them to a specific duty; and this ought always to be done.

"Let us, then, abandon the idea of a uniform horizontal scale of *ad valorem* duties; and whether the duties be high or low, let us return to the ancient practice of the Government. Let us adopt wise discriminations; and, whenever this can be done, impose specific duties."

Now let me say, sir, that it is proper for us, before we go on this new and untried system, to consider the opinions of practiced and experienced men who have gone before us. On the

28th of February, 1817, the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Ingham of Pennsylvania, came to this resolution :

"February 23, 1817.

On motion by Mr. Ingham—

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to Congress, at the next session, such measures as may be necessary for the more effectual execution of the laws for the collection of the duties on imported goods, wares and merchandise."

In answer to this, Mr. Crawford, the then Secretary of the Treasury, after having recommended various new provisions for the prevention of fraud, said :

"Whatever may be the reliance which ought to be placed in the efficiency of the foregoing provisions, it is certainly prudent to diminish, as far as practicable, the list of articles paying *ad valorem* duties.

"The best examination which circumstances have permitted, has resulted in the conviction that the following list of articles, now paying *ad valorem* duties, may be subjected to specific duties."

Then follows the list, amounting to seventy-one in all. Here, then, in answer to the call of the House, as to what measures ought to be adopted by Congress for the greater security of the public revenue, Mr. Crawford, at the end of a series of suggestions, amounting I think to twenty-two, adds : "After all, the true course is to go, as far as possible, on the line of specific duties." At the next session of Congress, having received the foregoing intimation of Mr. Crawford's opinion, Mr. Ingham moved another resolution, as follows :

"April, 20th, 1813.

"On motion by Mr. Ingham—

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to Congress, at their next session what farther improvement it may be practicable to make in the tariff of duties upon imported goods, wares, and merchandise, by charging specific duties upon articles which are now charged with duties *ad valorem*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 8th, 1819.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th of April, 1818, directing the Secretary of the Treasury 'to report to Congress at its next session what farther improvement it may be practicable to make in the tariff duties upon imported goods, wares and merchandise, by charging specific duties upon articles which are now charged with duties *ad valorem*,' I have the honor to submit the enclosed list of articles, exhibiting the original cost, the freight, insurance and commissions, where it has been practicable; the present *ad valorem* duty reduced to a specific form; and the specific duty which it is conceived may be imposed upon them, respectively, consistent with the public interest.

It is probable that this list may be considerably extended, should the subject receive no final disposition during the present session.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the Speaker of the H. of Reps."

These articles amount to 155 in number. [See State Papers, Finance vol. 3, pages 415-16, &c.]

Following the suggestion in Mr. Crawford's letter, that there might be a propriety in increasing the list of specific duties, this resolution of the House, as you see, sir, calls for farther information, and expression of opinion, on that point.—

And here is the circular which, in consequence of that, Mr. Crawford addressed to the collectors :

[Circular.]

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 25th May, 1813.

SIR: As the revenue of the United States is now exclusively derived from imports and tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands, it is extremely important to render both systems as perfect as the nature of human institutions will permit.

The certainty with which SPECIFIC duties are collected give them a decided advantage over duties laid upon the VALUE of the article. It is probable that the most important change which can be made in the SYSTEM will be the substitution of SPECIFIC for *ad valorem* duties upon all articles susceptible of that change.

Sensible of the importance of this change, the House of Representatives, at the close of the last session, adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury 'to report,' &c.

In complying with this resolution, I must avail myself of the experience which you have acquired in the discharge of your official duties.

To place this Department, as well as the House of Representatives, in a situation to judge of the propriety of making the change upon such articles as you may suppose to be susceptible of it, I will thank you to present them in the form of the statement annexed [not preserved] to this communication, showing the original cost of the article, the expense of freight, commissions, and insurance, the rate of *ad valorem* duty now paid, and its amount in the form of a specific duty, and the specific duty proposed to be laid upon it.

I am, &c. &c.

[Signed.] WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. Is it practicable to subject cloths of wool, cotton, or flax, &c. &c. to specific duties, by combining the number of threads, in a given extent, with the weight of the cloth? It is asserted by some of the English manufacturers to be entirely practicable by the aid of magnifying glasses constructed for that object.

[Circular.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11th, 1817.

SIR: The House of Representatives having, by resolution, required the Secretary of the Treasury to refer to Congress, at the next session, such measures as may be necessary for the more effectual execution of the laws or the collection of the duties on goods, wares and merchandise, I have to request that you will inform me whether, in the discharge of your official duties, any important defects have been detected in the existing provisions.

As it is only by experience that any system of revenue can be brought to approximate to a state of perfection, it is important to collect into a general mass the practical experience of the intelligent officers employed in superintending the immediate execution of the system.

You will therefore have the goodness, in pointing out existing defects, to present to the Department the provisions best calculated, in your opinion, to effect the object contemplated by the National Legislature.

An early attention to this subject is requested.

I am, respectfully, &c.

[Signed.] WM. H. CRAWFORD, &c."

Now, sir, what is the great fact that makes *ad valorem* duties unsafe as a general principle of finance? I must confess my utter consternation, the other day, when I heard the honorable chairman of the Committee of Finance (Mr. LEWIS) say, that he did not believe that a case of fraudulent under-valuation had ever been made out!—Why it is the notoriety of a thousand such cases occurring every year in this Government, and in



all Governments where the system of *ad valorem* duties in any degree prevails, and the value is ascertained upon the invoices or proof from abroad, it is the notoriety of a thousand such cases of fraud that has led to the adoption of this general rule, and raised it even into a principle, as I have mentioned. My honorable friend from Maine (Mr. EVANS) must have satisfied the honorable chairman and the Senate, as well as every body else, of the number and the notoriety of the cases of fraudulent under-valuation, because he enumerated instances, and hundreds of instances, in which goods were seized and forfeited for under-valuation. I know no limit to that list of cases; and, sir, since this subject has come up, and since persons out of doors have heard the declaration of the honorable chairman, my desk has been laboring under the weight of cases and facts communicated from various portions of the commercial community. I will state only a few, out of hundreds. Here is one, and here is the proof:

"A merchant orders goods to be shipped from France and entered at New-Orleans, for the Western trade, with the understanding that he is to have them at the foreign cost, with the duties and charges added.

A shipment was made with and forwarded to the purchaser, amounting to.....6,829.93 francs. At the same time the invoice forwarded with the goods to New-Orleans was.....5,258.00 francs.

Difference.....1,571.93 francs. Or, \$316 94 out of \$1,300 94.

The goods were valued therefore, in the entry, at \$316 94 less than they were to the purchaser, and the purchaser was actually charged for the duty on this \$316 94 as paid to the Government, amounting to \$95 10. Both the Government and the purchaser were, therefore, cheated out of that sum.

This transaction occurred in the Spring of 1846, and I send you a copy of the correspondence in which these facts are stated, and not denied; but the French house attempts a round-about justification for putting the foreign cost to the purchasers at a greater amount than the entry invoice. J. D."

This transaction occurred this very year. And here, sir, is another, communicated by a most highly respectable merchant of my acquaintance. Hear the letter:

"BOSTON, July 17th, 1846.

DEAR SIR: I am informed that a respectable house in this city received an invoice of European goods from a foreign house, the amount of which was about \$2,000, and that after entering the goods at the Custom-House by the invoices, they received another invoice valuing the same goods at about \$8,000, with a letter, stating that the first invoice was to levy duties by, and the second to sell by.

The consignee here, who is also an importer, not being willing to be a party to the fraud, deposited both invoices at the Custom-House, where they were yesterday.

I have no doubt of the authority from which I received this information, but I do not wish to be quoted for it.

I have thought that you might be pleased to know this fact, as the fraud is so great, and the perpetrator beyond the reach of any penal statutes of this country. Your most obedient servant,

Hon. D. WEBSTER, Washington.

P. S. I hear that Mr. Lamson is the consignee." Sir, one case more. A highly respectable firm in Boston (Messrs. George H. Gray & Co.) have been dealers many years in hardware, and in

the habit of making importations of certain articles from the North. In these articles they found themselves constantly undersold by the dealers in New-York. They could not understand the reason of this for a long time, but last spring the secret came to light. They had ordered a small amount of hardware to be sent to them, and in due time the goods came, and two invoices came with them. In one invoice the cost was stated at 958 thalers, in the other at 1,402. And the letter accompanying these invoices says: 'You find herewith duplicate invoices of the greatest part of your order, &c. The original I send by Havre packet. You also find herewith an invoice made up in the manner like [that which] the most importers of your country require—perhaps to save some duty.'

Now, sir, these original invoices, the false and the true, and the original letter which I have read, are now in my hand, and any gentleman who may feel disposed, may look at them. Of course, Messrs. Gray & Co. carried both invoices to the Custom-House, because they were honorable merchants, and the duties were assessed on the higher invoice. And by this time these gentlemen were no longer at a loss to account for the low price at which this description of merchandise had been selling in the city of New-York.

But now, sir, take not a single case, but the results of long experience. I am about to read a letter, not addressed to me, but placed in my hands, from a gentleman well known, I presume, to both the Senators of New-York, and to other members. This letter, I think, will startle the honorable chairman. It must open to his mind quite a new view of things.

"TROY, July 14, 1846.

LE GRAND CANNON, Esq. Sir: Agreeably to your wish, I avail myself of this opportunity to give you the benefit of my experience in mercantile and manufacturing business, hoping it may tend to an improvement of the bill, now pending in the Senate, for the collection of duties. I hope Members of Congress will have the same views of the probable results which I anticipate; which are, that the system of *ad valorem* duties does give the foreign importer and manufacturer a very undue advantage over the American importer. This will be apparent from my own experience, which I give you annexed. My brother and myself were brought up in the town of Manchester, and well acquainted with the manufacturers and manufacturing. At the age of twenty years it appeared very evident to me that we could finish goods and import goods into New-York about ten per cent. lower than the American merchant; and with this conviction I agreed to come out to New-York and dispose of the goods, and leave my brother to finish and forward the goods.

"The result was equal to our expectations. We imported our goods ten per cent. cheaper than our competitors, and by the *ad valorem* duties we paid nearly five per cent. less duties; so that, in twenty-two years, we made nearly a million of dollars, while nearly all the American merchants failed.—Now, I reason, what has been will be; and should the present tariff bill pass, it will give the foreign manufacturer a decided advantage, and tend to reduce the rate of duties lower than is anticipated.—And I cannot avoid expressing my decided opinion in favor of specific duties, as then the foreign manufacturer would pay the same duties as the American importer.

Signed, BENJ. MARSHALL."

Can any man gainsay the truth of all this? Is there a merchant, foreign or American, in the United States who will express any contrariety of opinion? Is there a man, high or low, who denies it? I know of none; I have heard of none. Sir, it has been the experience of this Government, always, that the *ad valorem* system is open to innumerable frauds. What is the case with England? In her new notions, favorably to free trade, has she rushed madly into a scheme of *ad valorem* duties? Sir, a system of *ad valorem* duties is not free trade, but fraudulent trade. Has England countenanced this? Not at all; not at all. Sir, on the contrary, on every occasion of a revision of the tariff of England, a constant effort has been made, and progress attained in every case, to augment the number of specific duties, and reduce the number of *ad valorem* duties. A gentleman in the other House (Mr. SELMAN) has taken pains—which I have taken, also, though I believe not quite so thoroughly as he has—to go through the items of the British tariff, and see what proportion of duties in that tariff are *ad valorem* and what are specific. Now, sir, the result of that examination shows, that at this day, in this British tariff, out of six hundred articles, five hundred are subject to specific duties. Every thing that from its nature could be made specific, is made specific. Nothing is placed in the list of *ad valorem* duties but such as seem to be incapable of assessment in any other form.—Well, sir, how do we stand, then? We have the experience of our own Government; we have the judgment of those most distinguished in the administration of our affairs; we have the production of proof, on this most important point, in hundreds and hundreds of instances, of the danger of the *ad valorem* mode of assessing duties.—What is produced in its favor? Every importer of the United States, without exception is against it. Sir, the Administration has not a mercantile friend from here to Penobscot, so far as appears, that will come forward and give his opinion in favor of this system. I undertake to say there is not one. There may be members of the

"little Congress," to which the honorable member from Connecticut (Mr. NILES) referred some days ago—some subordinate officers about the Custom-house, influenced by I know not what considerations—who may be found ready to sustain such a system. That I do not deny. But I say that no respectable importing merchant can be found between Penobscot and Richmond, who will give his opinion in favor of it, if he is an honest man, and one who gets his living by importation himself. Well, then, how are we decide?—Against the authority of our own experience?—Against the authority of these thousands of substantiated facts? Against these cases now blushing with recent fraud? Against the example, not only of the English Government, but against that of all the continental Governments—for the Zollverein carries its specific duties much farther even than England? Against all this, what have we?—what have we? Why, we have the recommendation of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury—highly respectable persons; respectable in private life; respectable, and I may say eminent, in some walks of public life; but I must add, neither of them trained in the knowledge of commerce; neither of them having had habits of intercourse with practical men of the cities, or men of mercantile business. And yet here, in the first year of their administration, fresh to the duties thrown upon them, they come out with a recommendation of a vast change; they propose a new system, adverse to all our own experience, hostile to every thing that we have ever learned, different from the experience of every other country on the face of the earth, and which stands solely on the responsibility of their own individual opinions! I do not think that this is a fair balance of authority; and since nobody here will uphold it, since nobody here will defend it, it is fair enough for me to say, with entire respect to the head of the Government and the Department of the Treasury, that the preponderance of authority is quite overwhelming the other way.

## VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

### AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE VALUE OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COINS AND MONEYS OF ACCOUNT, AND TO AMEND EXISTING LAWS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in all computation at the Custom-house, the foreign coins and money of account herein specified, shall be estimated as follows, to wit:

The specie dollar of Sweden and Norway, at	\$1.06.0	The lira of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom	
The specie dollar of Denmark, at	1.05.0	and the lira of Tuscany, at	01.6.0
The thaler of Prussia and of the northern States of Germany, at	0.69.0	The franc of France and Belgium, and the lira of Sardinia, at	01.18.0
The florin of the southern States of Germany, at	0.40.0	The pound of the British provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Canada, at	4.00.0
The florin of the Austrian Empire and of the city of Augsburg, at	0.48.5	And all laws inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.	
The Ducat of Naples, at	0.80.0		
The ounce of Sicily, at	2.40.9		



# TARIFF OF DUTIES, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

## SCHEDULE A....(100 Per Cent.)

Spirits and Liquors.  
Absynthe, Arrack,  
Brandy, Liqueurs,

Kirschenwasser,  
Maraschino,  
Ratafia,

## SCHEDULE I....(40 Per Cent.)

Alabaster, Almonds,  
Anchovies,  
Camphor, refined,  
Comfits, Cloves, Cassia,  
Composition tops for tables, &c.  
Currants, Dates,  
Figs, Furniture,  
Game, sealed or encased,  
Ginger root, dried or green,  
Glass, cut, Mace,  
Meats, Nutmegs,  
Ornaments, spar,  
Pimento, Poultry,  
Preserves, in sugar, molasses or brandy,  
Prunes, Raisins,  
Sardines,

Scagliola Tops, or other furniture of,  
Segars, tobacco, paper, &c.  
Snuff, tobacco, all manufactures of, do  
Sweetmeats,  
Vegetables, prepared,  
Wines of all kinds, and imitations of wines,  
Wines, Burgundy, champagne, claret, Madeira, port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines,  
Wood, manufactures of cedar, granadilla, ebony, rosewood, satinwood and mahogany,

## SCHEDULE B....(30 Per Cent.)

Alabatta, crude, wrought, Ale in casks or bottles,  
Apparel, made in whole or in part, of all materials  
Argentine,  
Arms, fire and side arms,  
Articles worn by men, women, or children, made by hand,  
Asses' skins,  
Balsams, Baskets,  
Beads of all kinds,  
Beer in cask or bottles,  
Benzoates,  
Benzoin, gum of  
Bologna sausages,  
Bone, manufactures of  
Bonnets, of all sizes, whether of straw, satin, chip, grass, palm-leaf, or other vegetable substances,  
Books, pocket,  
Boxes of paper,  
Boxes, shell,  
Bracelets, Braces,  
Braids,  
Brass, manufactures of,  
Brooms, Brushes,  
Brussels carpets,  
Cabinet work,  
Cameos of all kinds,  
Capers,  
Caps, of fur, or of which fur is a component part  
Card cases,  
Cards, playing,  
Carpets, Turkey,  
Do Brussels,  
Do Saxony,  
Do Venetian,  
Do Wilton, &c. and all kinds,

Carriages, and parts of do,  
Cayenne pepper,  
Chains, curls, or ringlets of hair, whole or in part,  
China ware,  
Cinnamon, Cheese,  
Clocks, or parts of do,  
Clothing, ready made in whole or in parts, of whatever material,  
Cloth, oil, of all kinds,  
Coach harness and furniture,  
Coal and culm of do,  
Colors, water,  
Composition paste, or glass when set,  
Confectionary,  
Copper, manufactures of  
Coral, cut or manufactured,  
Cork, manufactures of, except corks,  
Corks, Cosmetics,  
Cotton cords,  
Cotton, manufactures of,  
Court plaster,  
Crackers, fire,  
Crayons,  
Crockery ware,  
Cutlery, Diamonds,  
Drawers, wove, and all frame stocking work,  
Earthenware,  
Embroideries of gold, silver, or other metals,  
Essences, Epaulettes,  
Extracts, Fans,  
Feathers, Fire arms,  
Fire crackers,  
Fire screens,  
Fire wood, Flats,

Flowers, artificial,  
Fur, and all manufactures of,  
Furniture, cabinet and coach,  
Gelatine,  
German silver, crude or wrought,  
Gilt and plated ware,  
Ginns and galloons,  
Ginger, ground,  
Grapes,  
Glass tumblers not cut,  
Do crystals for watches, Do cut,  
Do pebbles for spectacles  
Do painted or stained,  
Do paintings on,  
Do porcelain  
Gold and silver wings,  
Grass, manufactures of,  
Hair pencils,  
Harness, coach,  
Hart bodies of cotton,  
Hats, men's and children's composed of straw satin, chip, grass, palm leaf, hair, whalebone, willow, or other vegetable substances,  
Hats of fur, or of which fur is a component part,  
Hearth rugs,  
Hemp unmanufactured,  
Honey,  
Horn, manufactures of  
Household furniture,  
Human hair, ready for use,  
India rubber shoes, in whole or in part,  
Ink, Ink powders,  
Iron in bars,  
Do blooms,  
Do bolts,  
Do castings,  
Do hoops,  
Do old or scrap,  
Do pigs, rods, slabs,  
Do vessels cast,  
Ivory, manufactures of,  
Japaned ware and imitations of,  
Jellies,  
Jet, manufactures of,  
Do imitations of  
Jewelry and imitations of,  
Knots, lace, &c.  
Laces,  
Lead pencils,  
Lead, manufactures of,  
Leather, manufactures of  
Leggins,  
Linen, manufactures of,  
Maccaroni,  
Marble paving tiles and all manufactures of do finished or unfinished  
Medicinal preparations,  
Metallic pens,  
Metallic vessels,

Mineral waters,  
Mobair, and silk twist,  
Molasses,  
Mosaics of all kinds when set,  
Muffs, Muskets.  
Nuts,  
Ochre and ochry earths, dry or ground in oil  
Oil cloth of all kinds  
Oil volatile  
Do essential  
Do Olive in cask  
Do do salad  
Olives,  
Pack-thread,  
Painters' colors, dry, or ground in oil,  
Palm leaf, manufactures of,  
Paper, and manufactures of,  
Paper boxes,  
Do envelops,  
Papier macb6, manufactures of,  
Paper of all kinds,  
Parasols, finished or unfinished,  
Parchment,  
Paste composition  
Pearl, manufactures of  
Pencils, hair  
Do lead,  
Do red chalk,  
Pens, metallic,  
Pepper, cayenne  
Pepper, Perfumes,  
Pewter, manufactures of  
Pickles, Pimento,  
Plaster, composition,  
Plated and gilt ware  
Plated silver, in sheets or otherwise,  
Platina, manufactures of,  
Playing cards,  
Plums,  
Pocket-hooks,  
Porcelain,  
Porter in cask or bottles,  
Potatoes, Poultry,  
Precious stones,  
Imitation do, or set in gold or silver,  
Preparations, medicinal,  
Prunes,  
Red chalk pencils,  
Rifles,  
Ringlets of hair,  
Rubies, set,  
Rugs, hearth,  
Rum, bay,  
Saddlery of all kinds,  
Salmon, preserved,  
Satin hats and bonnets,  
Sausages, Bologna,  
Sauces of all kinds,  
Saxony carpets,  
Sealing wax,  
Sewing silk, in the gum, or purified,  
Shell boxes,

Shell, manufactures of	Tumblers, glass, not cut	Angora,	Dried pulp,
Shirts, wove,	or printed,	Animal Carbon,	Drugs, medicinal, not
Shoes of India rubber,	Turkey carpets,	Aniseed,	otherwise provided for,
in whole or in part,	Twine,	Antimony, crude and	Dutch metal or bronze,
Side arms of all kinds,	Twist, silk, mohair and	regulus,	in leaf,
Silk, manufactures of,	silk,	Arrow root,	Dyeing articles, not in a
Silk twist,	Umbrella frames and	Articles for dyeing or	crude state,
Silver, German, crude	sticks,	tanning not in a crude	Dye-wood,
and wrought,	Umbrellas,	state,	Ebony wood,
Silver, manufactures of,	Vegetables, prepared,	Asafetida, Bacon,	Emery, Ether,
Silver plated metal, in	Vellum,	Bananas, Barks,	Extracts of indigo, log-
sheets or other forms,	Venetian carpets,	Barley, pure or hulled,	wood, liquorice,
Skins, asses'	Vermicelli,	Barytes, sulphate of	Felspar, Fig blue,
Soap, Castile,	Vessels of all metallic	crude or refined,	Fish, foreign, fresh,
Do perfumed,	substances, and vessels	Beef, Beeswax,	smoked, salted, skins,
Do Windsor and all	of glass,	Benzoic acid,	Fish glue or isinglass,
other kinds,	Vinegar, Wafers,	Berries,	Flax, manufactures of,
Souvenirs,	Wares of brass, iron, cop-	Berries, juniper	Flour of wheat,
Spartecre,	per, pewter, silver, tin,	Bichromate of potash,	Flour-sulphur,
Spectacles, pebbles	and all other metals,	Bismuth,	Flowers,
glass,	Water colors,	Bitter apples,	Frankfort black,
Stars, silver or gold li-	Wearing apparel of all	Bituminous substances,	French chalk,
nings, &c.	kinds and materials,	not otherwise enumerat-	Fruit, green or ripe,
Stone ware,	finished and unfinished.	ted,	Fulminates,
Straw hats, caps, and	Weaving of India-rub-	Blank Books, bound and	Fulminating powders,
bonnets,	ber, in part or whole,	unbound,	Furs, dressed on the
Straw, manufactures of,	Whalebone, manufac-	Blankets of all kinds,	skin,
Sugar of all kinds,	tures of	Blue, fig, black, bone or	Gamboge,
Sunshades, finished or	Willow hats or bonnets,	ivory,	Glass, window, broad,
unfinished,	Willow, manufactures of	Blue or Roman Vitriol,	crown or cylinder,
Suspenders,	Willow squares,	Blue, Prussian	Gloves, Glue,
Syrup of sugar,	Wood, manufactures of,	Boards, Boracic, do	Granadilla wood,
Table tops,	or of which wood is a	Boucho Leaves,	Green turtle,
Tassels,	component part,	Breccia,	Green vitriol,
Tin, manufactures of	Wood, fire	Bricks, paving or roofing,	Gunny cloth,
Tinctures,	Wood, unmanufactured	Brinstone, roll,	Gunpowder,
Tippets of fur,	Wood, do	Bronze liquor,	Hair curled, Hams,
Tobacco, unmanufact-	Wool, manufactures of	Bronze metal, in leaf,	Hats, of wool,
ured,	Woolen manufactures,	Bronze Powder,	Hat bodies of wool, or
Toys, Tresses,	Worsted, manufactr's of	Bunks, Butter,	composed in part of
		Cadmium, Calamine,	wool,
		Candles, spermaceti, ste-	Hatters' plush (silk or
		arine, tallow, wax, or	cotton.)
		tapers,	Hemp, manufactures of,
		Cantharides,	Hempseed,
		Caps,	Hempseed oil,
		Carbonate soda,	Hydriodate of potash,
		Cassia huds,	Indian corn and meal,
		Castor oil,	Indicus cocculus,
		Castorum,	Indigo, extract of,
		Cedar wood,	Ipecacuanha,
		Cement, Roman	Iridium,
		Chalk, French	Iris, or orris root,
		Chalk, red	Iron liquor,
		Chocolate,	Iron, sulphate of
		Chromate lead,	isinglass,
		" potash,	Ivory, or bone black,
		Chromic acid,	Jalap,
		Citric do	Juniper berries,
		Cloth, gunny	Lac spirits,
		Cohalt,	Lac sulphur,
		Cocculus indicus,	Lamp black,
		Coccol nuts,	Lard, Laths,
		Copperas, or green vit-	Lead in pigs, bars, sheets,
		riol,	pipes, shot, nitrate of,
		Copper rops, bolts, nails	red, white dn,
		spikes, bottoms, in	Leather, tanned, bend or
		sheets or plates,	sole leather, and upper
		" called braziers' cop-	of all kinds,
		per,	Leaves, medicinal, not
		Copper, sulphate of	otherwise provided for,
		Coral marine, unmanu-	Leeches, Leggings,
		factured,	Lemon peels,
		Corn, Indian	Lemons, Limes,
		" meal,	Linens of all kinds,
		Cream of tartar,	Linseed oil,
		Cuhehs,	Liquor bronze,
		Curled hair,	Do iron,
		Drawers, wove or made	Liquorice paste, juice or
		on frames of cotton,	root,

## SCHEDULE C....(25 Per Cent.)

Baizes,	Flannels,
Beds, feather, down,	Floor-cloths of all kinds,
hair, or hair cloth,	Floss silks,
Bockings,	Grass cloth,
Borax or Tinctal,	Grass, Sisal and grass
Burgundy pitch,	mats,
Buttons,	Hair-cloth,
Button moulds,	Hair, goat's, manufac-
Cables,	tures of
Calomel, and all mercu-	Hair seating,
rial preparations,	Jute and jute mats,
Camphor, crude	Mats, or matting, Chi-
Chinese matting and	nese, of flags, jute, or
mats,	grass,
Colonade flags, jute, or	Mercurial preparations
grass,	of all kinds,
Cloth, hair	Mohair, manufactures of,
Cloth, mohair	or of which goat's hair
Coir,	or mohair is a compo-
Cordage, tarred and un-	nent part,
tarred	Silk, manufactures of,
Cotton, manufactures	or of which silk shall
composed wholly of,	form a component part,
not otherwise provided	Siks, Sisal grass,
for,	Slates, roofing,
Cotton insertings,	Do other than roofing,
Cotton laces,	Woolen and worsted
Cotton laces and braids,	yarns,
Cotton trimming laces,	Worsted, manufactres
Down beds,	of, or of which worsted
Feather beds, Flag mats,	forms a component part

## SCHEDULE D....(20 Per Cent.)

Acids, Acetic, Acetous,	Pyroligneous, Tartaric,
Nitric, Benzoic, Boracic,	and all other kinds,
Chromic, Citric, Muriatic,	Aloes, Alm,
white or yellow,	Amber, Ambergris,



Listings, woolen  
Litharge,  
Logwood, and extract  
or decoction of  
Madder, extract of  
Mahogany wood,  
Malt, Manganese,  
Manna,  
Marble, rough, in blocks,  
slabs or otherwise, un-  
manufactured,  
Marine coral,  
Mercury, crude  
Metals crude unmanu-  
factured,  
Metal type, Moss,  
Mineral substances, do  
Mitts of cotton,  
Do unmanufactured,  
Mordant Patent,  
Muriate acid, white or  
yellow,  
Musical instruments or  
strings of whip, or cat  
gut,  
Needles of all kinds for  
sewing, darning or  
knitting,  
Nitrate of Lead,  
Oatmeal, Oats,  
Oils, Castor, Linseed,  
Rapeseed, Hempseed,  
Neatsfoot and other an-  
imal oils, Spermaceti,  
Whale, foreign, &c.  
from fisheries,  
Orange peels,  
Oranges, Opium,  
Osiers or willow pre-  
pared for basket ma-  
kers,  
Paddy, Paint oils,  
Paints dry or ground in  
oil,  
Paper hangings,  
Paper screens or fire  
boards,  
Paper sheathings,  
Paris White or Whiting,  
Patent Mordant,  
Paving stones Tiles,  
Bricks,  
Pearl or hulled barley,  
Pencils, slate  
Periodicals or other  
works, in course of  
printing or republica-  
tion in U. S.  
Pine Apples,  
Pipes, Lead  
Pitch, Planks,  
Plantains, Plumbago,  
Plaster of Paris when  
ground,  
Plates, stereotype  
Plush, Hatters', compos-  
ed of silk and cotton, or  
chiefly the latter as to  
value,  
Pork,  
Potassium,  
Potash, Prussiate of,  
Chromate of, Hydro-  
date of,  
Powder, Fulminating  
Prussian blue,  
Pulp, dried  
Pumpkins,  
Putty,  
Pyroligneous acid,

Quicksilver,  
Quills,  
Quinine, sulphate of  
Rapeseed oil,  
Red Chalk,  
Red Lead,  
Rhubarb,  
Rice or Paddy,  
Roll Brimstone,  
Roman Cement,  
Roofing Tiles,  
Roots, Iris or Orris, Li-  
quorice, Medicinal, not  
otherwise provided for,  
Rosewood,  
Rye and Rye flour,  
Saddlery, common tin-  
ned or japanned,  
Saffron and saffron cake,  
Sago,  
Sal Soda and all carbon-  
ates of soda,  
Salts, Epsom, Glauber,  
Rochelle and all other  
salts not provided for,  
Sarsaparilla,  
Satin wood,  
Scantling,  
Sea weed, for beds or  
mattresses,  
Sepia, Shaddocks,  
Sheathing paper,  
Shot, Lead  
Skins of all kinds un-  
manufactured, tanned or  
dressed,  
Skins not otherwise pro-  
vided for,  
Slate pencils, Smalts,  
Socks, cotton, Spars,  
Spermaceti,  
Spermaceti oil,  
Spirit lac,  
Spirits of Turpentine,  
Sponge, Spunk,  
Squills, Starcb,  
Staves,  
Stearine Candles,  
Do Tapers,  
Steel,  
Stereotype Plates,  
Still Bottoms,  
Stockings, shirts wove  
of cotton in whole or in  
part,  
Stones, paving  
Sulphate Copper, Iron,  
Barytes, Quinine, Zinc,  
Sulphur, flour of,  
Do Lac,  
Tallow Candles,  
Tanning articles not in a  
crude state,  
Tapers spermaceti,  
Tapioca, Tar,  
Tartar, Cream of  
Tartaric acid,  
Tiles, roofing and paving  
Do Stearine,  
Thibet or other goat hair  
or manufactures of,  
Thread, laces and insert-  
ings,  
Timber, hewed or saw-  
ed or used in building  
wharves,  
Turpentine, spirits of  
Turtle, Green  
Type metal,  
Type, new or old

Vanilla beans,  
Vegetables,  
Velvet cotton, or of  
which cotton is the com-  
ponent part, and silk,  
Verdigris, Vermillion,  
Vitriol, Roman or Blue,  
Green, White or sul-  
phate Zinc,  
Wax candles and tapers,  
Weed, sea  
Whalebone, the produ-  
ct of foreign fisheries,  
Whale oil,  
Wheat and wheat flour,  
White Lead,  
White Vitriol,

Whiting or Paris White,  
Willows or Osiers, pre-  
pared for basket makers  
Window Glass, broad,  
crown or cylinder,  
Wood, Cedar, Ebony,  
Granadilla, Mahogany,  
Rose, Satin, unmanu-  
factured,  
Wool bat bodies, or of  
which wool is the chief  
material,  
Woolen Listings,  
Wove shirts or drawers  
of cotton in whole or in  
part,  
Yams.

## SCHEDULE E....(15 Per Cent.)

Arsenic,  
Bark, Peruvian, Quilla,  
cork tree, unmanu-  
factured,  
Bar steel,  
Blood, Dragon's  
Brazil paste,  
Brimstone, crude in bulk  
Cast steel,  
Codilla or tow of hemp  
or flax,  
Cork tree bark, unmanu-  
factured,  
Diamonds, glaziers', set  
or not set,  
Dragon's blood,  
Flax, unmanufactured  
Galvanized tin plates,  
German steel,  
Glaziers' diamonds,  
Gold leaf,  
Kermes, mineral  
Leaf, gold and silver

Mineral kermes,  
Peruvian bark,  
Plates, Terne, tin, tin  
galvanized, tin not oth-  
erwise provided for,  
Quilla bark,  
Silk, raw, not more ad-  
vanced than singles,  
tram and thrown, or or-  
ganzine,  
Silver leaf,  
Sheet tin,  
Spelter or tutenegue,  
Steel in bars, cast or  
shear, German,  
Tin, Terne plates, plates  
or sheets, plates galva-  
nized, not otherwise pro-  
vided for,  
Tow of hemp or flax,  
Zinc, spelter, or tuten-  
egue, in sheets.

## SCHEDULE F....(10 Per Cent.)

Acid, sulphuric  
Ammonia,  
Annatto, Kancon or Or-  
leans,  
Arabic, gum  
Ash, soda  
Bleaching powders or  
chloride lime,  
Building stones,  
Books, printed  
Burr stones, wrought or  
unwrought,  
Cameos, or imitations of  
not set,  
Catechu, or terra-japon-  
ica,  
Charts,  
Chloride lime,  
Chronometers, box or  
ship, or parts thereof,  
Cocoa, Coconut oil,  
Cocoa shells,  
Cocaineal,  
Cudbear, or imitations, of  
not set,  
Diamonds, or imitations  
of, not set,  
Engraving plates,  
Engravings, bound or  
unbound,  
Flaxseed,  
Fuller's earth,  
Furs, undressed when  
on the skin,

Furs, hatters', dressed or  
undressed, not on the  
skin,  
Gems, or imitations of,  
not set,  
Glass, compositions of,  
not set,  
Gold beaters' skins,  
Gun, Arabic, Senegal,  
Tragacanth, Barbary,  
East India, Jeddah, sub-  
stitute or burnt starch,  
Hair of all kinds, un-  
cleaned and unmanu-  
factured,  
Hatters' furs, dressed or  
undressed, not on the  
skin,  
Do undressed on the  
skin,  
Hempseed,  
Illustrated newspapers,  
bound or unbound,  
India rubber, in bottles,  
slabs, or sheets, unmanu-  
factured,  
Indigo, Jeddah gum,  
Kelp, Lemon juice,  
Lime,  
Lime juice,  
Linseed,  
Magazines, Maps,  
Marrow and all other  
grease, and soap stock

or stuffs, not otherwise provided for,  
 Mosaics, or imitations of, not set,  
 Music and paper with lines, bound or unbound  
 Natron,  
 Newspapers, illustrated, bound or unbound, not otherwise provided for,  
 Nitrate potash, soda, refined or partially refined,  
 Nux vomica,  
 Oil of Vitriol,  
 Oils, palm and cocoanut,  
 Opium,  
 Palm-leaf, unmanufactured,  
 Palm oil,  
 Pamphlets,  
 Paste, compositions of, not set,  
 Pastel or wood,  
 Pearls, not set,  
 Periodicals,  
 Plates, engraving

Polishing stones,  
 Pumice stone,  
 Rapeseed, Rattans,  
 Reeds, unmanufactured,  
 Rotten stone,  
 Rubies, or imitations of, not set,  
 Sal ammonia,  
 Saltpetre, refined or partially refined,  
 Senegal gum,  
 Soap-grease, stuff or stuffs, not otherwise provided for,  
 Soda, ash  
 Starch, burnt or gum  
 Stones, building, burnt, rotten, precious and all imitations of, not set  
 Sulphuric acid,  
 Tallow,  
 Terra-japonica,  
 Tragacanth,  
 Watches, parts of, materials, of all kinds not otherwise provided for,  
 Wood or pastel,

not otherwise provided for,  
 Turmeric,  
 Twist, silk or cloth, suitable for the manufacture of shoes, boots, boot-laces, or buttons, exclusively,  
 Vegetables used exclu-

sively for dyeing, unmanufactured,  
 Waste or shoddy,  
 Weld,  
 Zinc, spelter or tutenague, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for.

## SCHEDULE H....(Free.)

Animals imported for breed,  
 Antiquities, collections of  
 Apparel in actual use,  
 Books, professional, not merchandise or for sale,  
 Botanical specimens,  
 Bulbs,  
 Bullion,  
 Cabinets of coins,  
 Clothing ready made, in actual use, not for merchandise or sale,  
 Coffee, the growth of Netherlands Possessions imported in American vessels or vessels under reciprocity treaties, &c. [See Act, Schedule H.]  
 Coins, gold, silver, or copper,  
 Copper coins,  
 Copper imported for the United States mint,  
 Sheathing, 42 inc. long by 14 inches wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 ounces to the square foot,  
 Copper ore,  
 Cotton,  
 Felt sheathing, adhesive  
 Garden seeds and all other seeds not otherwise provided for,  
 Gold, Gnano,  
 Household and personal effects of citizens of U. S. dying abroad,  
 Household effects, old, and in use, of persons or families, if used abroad and not intended for sale on arriving in the United States,  
 Junk, old  
 Implements and instruments of the profession, occupation or employment of persons arriving in the U. S. for use, not in a manufacturing establishment or for sale,  
 Medals,  
 Merchandise or goods the product or growth of the U. S. exported free of duty, and reimported in an unchanged condition. [See Act, Schedule H.]  
 Metal sheathing,  
 Mineralogical specimens,  
 Models of inventions or

other improvements in the arts not being capable of fitting for use,  
 Natural history specimens,  
 Oakum,  
 Oil, spermaceti, whale, and other products of American fisheries,  
 Old junk,  
 Paintings, if imported as objects of art and taste, and not of merchandise or for sale,  
 Personal effects of citizens of the U. S. dying abroad,  
 Plants and roots not otherwise provided for,  
 Plaster of Paris unground,  
 Platina unmanufactured  
 Professional books,  
 Professional implements or instruments,  
 Tools of trade, occupation, or employment, of persons arriving in the United States, not to include machinery imported for use in a manufactory or for sale,  
 Roots, not otherwise provided for,  
 Sheathing, felt  
 Do copper in sheets 42 inc. long by 14 wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 oz. to the square foot,  
 Sheathing metal,  
 Silver,  
 Specimens of natural history.  
 Do mineralogy,  
 Do botany,  
 Statuary, the productions of American artists residing abroad,  
 Tools of trade, occupation, or employment, for use, not in a manufacturing establishment, or for sale, of persons arriving in the U. S.  
 Tea. [See Act, Schedule H.]  
 Trees, shrubs, bulbs,  
 Trees, specimens of. [See Act, Schedule H.]  
 Whalebone, the produce of American fisheries,  
 Wearing apparel, in actual use, not for merchandise or sale.

## SCHEDULE G....(5 Per Cent.)

Alcornoque,  
 Argol, or crude tartar,  
 Bells when old, or bell metal fit only to be remanufactured,  
 Berries used exclusively for dyeing,  
 Berries, unmanufactured  
 Bones, tips and teeth, unmanufactured,  
 Brass in pigs or bars,  
 Brass when old and fit only to be remanufactured,  
 Brazil wood, and all dyewood, in sticks,  
 Bristles,  
 Chalk, not otherwise provided for,  
 Clay, unwrought  
 Cloth, mohair, manufactures of  
 Copper in pigs and bars, and when old and only fit to be remanufactured,  
 Dyeing berries, nuts and vegetables, used exclusively for dyeing,  
 Dye lac, Flints,  
 Galls, nut  
 Grindstones, wrought or unwrought,  
 Hides, raw, and skins of all kinds, dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for,  
 Horns and tips of,  
 Ivory nuts or vegetable ivory ditto,  
 Ivory, unmanufactured  
 Kermes,  
 Lac dye and lac spirits,  
 Lastings suitable for shoes, boots, or buttons exclusively,  
 Madder root,  
 Do ground,  
 Mohair cloth, manufactures of

Nickel,  
 Nitrate potash, crude  
 Do soda, crude, not otherwise provided for,  
 Nutgalls,  
 Nuts, dyeing, used exclusively for dyeing, unmanufactured,  
 Pearl, mother of  
 Pewter, when old and only fit to be remanufactured,  
 Potash, nitrate of, crude do.  
 Rags, of whatever material,  
 Raw hides, and skins of all kinds, dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for,  
 Root, madder, & ground,  
 Safflower,  
 Saltpetre, crude  
 Seed lac, Shellac,  
 Shells, unmanufactured  
 Silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth suitable for manufacturing shoes, boots, boot-laces, or buttons, exclusively,  
 Skins, raw, of all kinds, dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for,  
 Soda, nitrate of, crude,  
 Spelter or zinc, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for,  
 Spirit lac,  
 Stones, grind, wrought or unwrought,  
 Snmac,  
 Tartar, crude  
 Tin in pigs, bars, or blocks,  
 Tortoise & other shells, unmanufactured,  
 Tutenague, spelter, or zinc, unmanufactured,



# THE SUB-TREASURY LAW.

## AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER ORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY, AND FOR THE COLLECTION, SAFE-KEEPING, TRANSFER AND DISBURSEMENT OF  
THE PUBLIC REVENUE. *Passed, Aug. 5, 1846.*

*Whereas*, by the fourth section of the act, entitled "An Act to establish the Treasury Department," approved September second, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, it was provided that it should be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Controller, and recorded by the Register, and not otherwise; and whereas, it is found necessary to make further provisions to enable the Treasurer the better to carry into effect the intent of the said section in relation to the receiving and disbursing the moneys of the United States: Therefore—

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the rooms prepared and provided in the new Treasury Building at the seat of Government for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants and clerks, and occupied by them, and also the fire-proof vaults and safes erected in said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of said Treasurer, and such other apartments as are provided for in this act, as places of deposit of the public money, are hereby constituted and declared to be the Treasury of the United States. And all the moneys paid into the same shall be subject to the draft of the Treasurer, drawn agreeably to appropriations made by law.

§2. *And be it farther enacted*, That the Mint of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the Branch Mint in the City of New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the vaults and safes thereof, respectively, shall be places of deposit and safe-keeping of the public moneys at those points respectively; and the Treasurer of the said Mint and Branch Mint, respectively, for the time being, shall be Assistant Treasurers under the provisions of this act, and shall have the custody and care of all public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursements of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

§3. *And be it farther enacted*, That the rooms which were directed to be prepared and provided within the Custom-Houses in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and in the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, for the use of Receivers General of Public Moneys, under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the Assistant Treasurers hereinafter directed to be appointed at those places respectively; as shall also be the fire-proof vaults and safes prepared and provided within said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with them, respectively; and the Assistant Treasurers, from time to time appointed at those points, shall have the custody and care of the said rooms,

vaults and safes, respectively, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions of this act.

§4. *And be it farther enacted*, That the offices, with suitable and convenient rooms, which were directed to be erected, prepared and provided for the use of Receivers General of Public Money, at the expense of the United States, at the City of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, under the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the Assistant Treasurers hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above named; as shall be also the fire-proof vaults and safes erected within the said offices and rooms, for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at those points, respectively; and also suitable apartments, with fire-proof vaults and safes, for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at Detroit, shall be fitted up in the building belonging to the United States, in that City, for the use of the Assistant Treasurer hereinafter directed there to be appointed; and the said Assistant Treasurers, from time to time appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said offices, vaults and safes, erected, prepared and provided as aforesaid, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

§5. *And be it farther enacted*, That the President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint four officers to be denominated Assistant Treasurers of the United States, which said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom; one of which shall be located at the City of New-York, in the State of New-York; one other of which shall be located at the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; one other of which shall be located at the City of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; and one other at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.—And all of which said officers shall give bonds to the United States, with sureties, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

§6. *And be it farther enacted*, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurers and those acting as such of the various Branch Mints, all Collectors of the Customs, all Surveyors of the Customs acting also as Collectors, all Assistant Treasurers, all Receivers of Public Moneys at the several Land Offices, all Postmasters, and all public officers of whatsoever character, he, and they are hereby, re-

quired to keep safely, without loaning, leasing, depositing in banks, or exchanging for other funds than as allowed by this act, all the public money collected by them, or otherwise, at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered, by the proper department or officer of the Government, to be transferred or paid out; and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties, as fiscal agents of the Government, which may be imposed by this or any other acts of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury Department made in conformity to law; and, also, to do and perform all acts and duties required by law, or by direction of any of the Executive Departments of the Government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursements which either of the heads of those departments may be required by law to make, and which are of a character to be made by the depositaries hereby constituted, consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

§ 7. *And be it farther enacted*, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurer at the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, and the Assistant Treasurers hereinbefore directed to be appointed, shall respectively give bonds to the United States faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices according to law, and for such amounts as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; any law in reference to any of the official bonds of any of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 8. *And be it farther enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at as early a day as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not hereinbefore provided for, to execute bonds, new and suitable in their terms, to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them, respectively, by this act, and with sureties and in sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Solicitor of the Treasury; and from time to time require such bonds to be renewed, and increased in amount, and strengthened by new sureties to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depositary, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

§ 9. *And be it farther enacted*, That all Collectors and Receivers of Public Money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster-General so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, at the Treasury, all public moneys collected by them, or in their bands; that all such Collectors and Receivers of Public Moneys within the Cities of Philadelphia and New-Orleans shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the Treasurers of the Mints in their respective cities, at the said Mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their bands, and that all such Collectors and Receivers of the Public Moneys within the Cities of New-York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, shall upon the same direction, pay over to the Assistant Treasurers in their respective cities, at their offices, respectively, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their bands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositaries until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Postmaster-General, respectively, to direct such payments by the said Collectors and Receivers at all the said places, at least as often as once in each

week, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they, in their discretion, may think proper.

§ 10. *And be it farther enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted to the Treasury of the United States, to be there safely kept, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, according to the provisions of this act; and, also to transfer moneys in the hands of any one depositary constituted by this act to and other depositary constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public moneys and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the moneys belonging to the Post-office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster-General, so far as its exercise by him may be consistent with the provisions of existing laws, and every depositary constituted by this act shall keep his account of the money paid to, or deposited with him, belonging to the Post-office Department, separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public moneys so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries, as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both. And each depositary so drawn upon shall make returns to the Treasury and Post-office departments of all moneys received and paid by him at such times and in such form as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster-General.

§ 12. *And be it farther enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts and money on hand, of the several depositaries constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation, not exceeding six dollars per day, and traveling expenses, as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts and returns of the officer, as the money on hand and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys, may be secured thereby.

§ 13. *And be it farther enacted*, That in addition to the examination provided for in the last preceding section, and as a farther guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each Naval Officer and Surveyor, as a check upon the Assistant Treasurer, or the Collector of the Customs, of their respective districts; of each Register of a Land Office, as a check upon the receiver of his Land Office; and of the Director and Superintendent of each Mint and Branch Mint, when separate offices, as a check upon the Treasurers, respectively, of said Mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns and money on hand of the Assistant Treasurers, Collectors, receivers of Land Offices, Treasurers of the Mint, and each Branch Mint, and persons acting as such; and to make a full, accurate and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

§ 14. *And be it farther enacted*, That the said officers, respectively, whose duty it is made, by this act, to receive, keep and disburse the public moneys, as the fiscal agents of the Government, may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for clerks, fire-proof chests or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe-keeping, transferring and disbursing said moneys, all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon



all the above subjects, by way of regulation and otherwise, so far as authorized by law, are to be strictly followed by all the said officers: *Provided*, That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act shall not exceed sixteen, and that the aggregate compensations of the whole number shall not exceed sixteen thousand dollars, nor shall the compensation of anyone clerk so appointed exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

§ 15. *And be it farther enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositaries, to any other of the present depositaries, as he may deem the safety of the public money or the public convenience may require: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositaries, to the depositaries constituted by this act, before the first day of January next. *And provided*, That, for the purpose of payments on public account, out of balances remaining with the present depositaries, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries as he may think most conducive to the public interest, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

§ 16. *And be it farther enacted*, That all Marshals, District Attorneys, and others having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such moneys to the Treasurer of the United States, to the Treasurer of either of the Mints in Philadelphia or New-Orleans, to either of the other Assistant Treasurers, or to such other depositary constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in other parts of the United States to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposit therefor.

§ 17. *And be it farther enacted*, That all officers and other persons charged by this or any other act with the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys, other than those connected with the Post-office Department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of each payment or transfer, and that if any one of the said officers, or of those connected with the Post-office Department, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use, by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in any bank, or shall exchange for other funds, except as allowed by this act, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any failure to pay over, or to produce the public moneys intrusted to such person shall be held and taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement; and if any officer charged with the disbursement of public moneys shall accept or receive, or transmit to the Treasury Department, to be allowed in his favor, any receipt or voucher from a creditor of the United States, without having paid to such creditor in such funds as the said officer may have received for disbursement, or such other funds as he may be authorized by this act to take in exchange, the full amount specified in such receipt or voucher, every such act shall be deemed to be a conversion by such officer to his own use of the amount specified in such receipt or voucher; and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof, before any Court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction, shall be

sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months, nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

§ 18. *And be it farther enacted*, That until the rooms, offices, vaults and safes, directed by the first four sections of this act to be constructed and prepared for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurers of the Mints at Philadelphia and New-Orleans, and the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston, Charleston, Detroit and St. Louis, can be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for offices for those officers at their respective locations, and to contract for such use of vaults and safes as may be required for the safe-keeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers, respectively; the expenses to be paid by the United States.

*And whereas*, by the thirtieth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States," and approved July thirty-one, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, it was provided that all fees and dues collected by virtue of that act should be received in gold and silver coin only; and whereas, also, by the fifth section of the act approved May 10, 1800, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory North-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river,'" it was provided that payment for the said shall be made by all purchasers in specie or in evidences of the public debt; and whereas experience has proved that said provisions ought to be revived and enforced, according to the true and wise intent of the Constitution of the United States—

§ 19. *And be it farther enacted*, That on the first day of January, in the year 1847, and thereafter, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postages, or otherwise, to the General Post-office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only.

§ 20. *And be it farther enacted*, That on the first day of April, 1847, and thereafter, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post-office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving or disbursing officer or agent who shall neglect, evade or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion or violation; and also to Congress, if in session; and if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

§ 21. *And be it farther enacted*, That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officers or agent of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in gold and silver, shall make his payments in the money so furnished; or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment, and properly paid according to the law; and shall make his payments in the money so received for the drafts furnished, unless in such case he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par. And it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the head of the proper department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer or agent to the President, with the facts

of the violation, and all the circumstances accompanying the same, and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer or agent may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as to the President may seem just and proper—*Provided*, however, that those disbursing officers having, at present, credits in the banks, shall, until the first day of January next, be allowed to check on the same, allowing the public creditors to receive their pay from the banks either in specie or bank notes.

§ 22. *And be it farther enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositories from the Seat of Government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper; but in all such regulations and directions it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency or medium of exchange.

§ 23. *And be it farther enacted*, That the Assistant Treasurers directed by this act to be appointed shall receive, respectively, the following salaries per annum, to be paid quarter-yearly at the Treasury of the United States, to wit: the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the Assistant-Treasurer at Boston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the Assistant-Treasurer at Charleston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the Assistant-Treasurer at St. Louis shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars

per annum; the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars annually, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans shall also receive five hundred dollars annually, for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers, nor shall either of them be permitted to charge or receive any commission, pay or perquisite, for any official service of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is here declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any Court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court before which the offence shall be tried.

§ 24. *And be it farther enacted*, That there shall be, and is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twelve thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in such repairs or additions as may be necessary to put in good condition for use, with as little delay as may be consistent with the public interests, the offices, rooms, vaults and safes herein mentioned, and in the purchase of any necessary additional furniture and fixtures, in the purchase of necessary books and stationery, and in defraying any other incidental expenses necessary to carry this act into effect.

§ 25. *And be it farther enacted*, That all acts, or parts of acts, that come in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[The bill also provides for a quarterly publication of the state of the Sub-Treasuries and the Treasury, the specie on hand, drafts out, &c. &c.]

## THE VETOED BILL.

The River and Harbor bill, which passed both Houses of Congress at the late Session, but was vetoed by the President, made appropriations as follows:

Breakwater Structure, Burlington, Lake Champlain, .....	\$15,000	Michigan City Harbor, .....	\$40,000	
Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, .....	15,000	Racine, Little Fort, Southport, Milwaukee, .....	80,000	
Steam Dredges, Lake Champlain, .....	9,000	Chicago, and Dredge Boat, in all, .....	75,000	
Port Ontario Harbor, .....	10,000	St. Louis Harbor, .....	20,000	
Oswego Harbor, .....	30,000	Stamford Ledge, Me. ....	40,000	
Big Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario, .....	5,000	Boston Harbor, .....	15,000	
Little Sodus Bay, Do. ....	5,000	Bridgeport, .....	5,000	
Genesee River, .....	20,000	Providence, .....	15,000	
Oak Orchard Harbor, .....	7,000	Newcastle, Del. ....	5,000	
Dredge Boat, Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, .....	20,000	Port Penn, .....	75,000	
Buffalo Harbor, .....	50,000	Delaware Breakwater, .....	15,000	
Dunkirk Harbor, .....	15,000	Newark Bay, .....	20,000	
Erie Harbor, .....	40,000	Baltimore City, .....	20,000	
Grand River Harbor, .....	10,000	Havre de Grace, .....	50,000	
Ashtabula Harbor, .....	10,000	Savannah Harbor, .....	75,000	
Cleveland Harbor, .....	20,000	Hudson River, above and below Albany, .....	4,500	
Huron Harbor, .....	5,000	Great Wood Hole Harbor, Mass. ....	80,000	
Sandusky City, .....	11,000	Ohio River, above the Falls, .....	including Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri, .....	210,000
River Raisin, .....	13,000	Ohio, below the Falls, at Louisville, in-	Red River, .....	80,000
Lake Erie Dredge Boat, .....	30,000	cluding Arkansas, Mississippi and Mis-	Completing or repairing works on the At-	20,000
St. Clair Flats, .....	40,000	souri, .....	lantic, .....	
Grand River Harbor, Lake Michigan, .....	10,000			
Mouth Kalamazoo River, .....	10,000			
St. Joseph Harbor, .....	10,000	Total Appropriation, .....		\$1,354,500



# ANNUAL

## EXPENDITURES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

SINCE THE INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON AS PRESIDENT, 1789.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Current Expenses.</i>	<i>Paid Principal &amp; Int. of Pub. Debt.</i>	<i>Total Disburs't.</i>
1789 (Mar. 4, to Dec. 30, 1791)	\$1,921,589 52	\$5,285,949 50	\$7,207,539 02
1792	1,877,913 68	7,263,655 99	9,141,569 67
Total	\$3,799,503 20	\$12,549,605 49	\$16,349,108 69
1793	1,710,070 26	5,819,505 29	7,529,575 55
1794	3,500,546 65	5,801,578 09	9,302,124 74
1795	4,350,658 04	6,084,411 61	10,435,069 65
1796	2,531,930 40	5,835,846 44	8,367,776 84
Total	\$12,093,205 35	\$23,541,341 43	\$35,634,546 78
1797	\$2,833,590 96	\$5,792,421 82	\$8,626,012 78
1798	4,623,223 54	3,990,294 14	8,613,517 68
1799	6,480,166 72	4,596,876 78	11,077,043 50
1800	7,411,369 97	4,578,369 95	11,989,739 92
Total	\$21,348,351 19	\$18,957,962 69	\$40,306,313 88
1801	\$4,981,669 90	\$7,291,707 04	\$12,273,376 94
1802	3,737,079 91	9,539,004 76	13,276,084 67
1803	4,002,824 24	7,256,159 43	11,258,983 67
1804	4,452,857 91	8,171,787 45	12,624,645 36
Total	\$17,174,431 96	\$32,268,658 68	\$49,433,090 64
1805	6,357,234 62	7,369,889 79	13,727,124 41
1806	6,080,209 36	8,989,884 61	15,070,093 97
1807	4,984,572 89	6,307,720 10	11,292,292 99
1808	6,504,338 85	10,260,245 35	16,764,584 20
Total	\$23,926,355 72	\$32,927,739 85	\$56,854,095 57
1809	\$7,414,672 14	\$6,452,554 16	\$13,867,226 30
1810	5,311,082 28	8,008,904 46	13,319,986 74
1811	5,592,604 86	8,009,204 05	13,601,808 91
1812	17,829,498 70	4,449,622 45	22,279,121 15
Total	\$36,147,857 98	\$26,930,305 12	\$63,068,153 10
1813	28,082,391 92	11,108,128 44	39,190,520 36
1814	30,127,686 28	7,900,543 94	38,028,230 22
1815	26,953,571 00	12,628,922 35	39,582,493 35
1816	23,373,432 58	24,871,062 93	48,244,495 51
Total	\$108,537,081 78	\$56,508,657 66	\$165,145,749 44
1817	\$15,454,609 92	\$25,423,036 12	\$40,877,646 04
1818	13,808,673 78	21,296,201 62	35,104,875 40
1819	16,300,273 44	7,703,926 29	24,004,199 73
1820	13,134,530 57	8,628,494 28	21,763,024 85
Total	\$58,698,087 71	\$63,051,658 31	\$121,749,746 02
1821	10,723,479 07	8,367,093 69	19,090,572 69
1822	9,827,580 55	7,848,949 12	17,676,529 67
1823	9,784,154 59	5,530,016 41	15,314,171 00
1824	15,330,144 71	16,568,393 76	31,898,538 47
Total	\$45,665,358 92	\$38,314,452 98	\$83,979,811 83
1825	\$11,490,459 94	\$12,095,344 78	\$23,585,804 72
1826	13,062,316 27	11,041,082 19	24,103,398 46
1827	12,653,096 65	10,003,668 39	22,656,765 04
1828	13,296,041 45	12,163,438 07	25,459,479 52
Total	\$50,501,914 31	\$45,303,533 43	\$95,805,447 74

## EXPENDITURES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—CONTINUED.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Current Expenses.</i>	<i>Paid Principal &amp; Int. of Pub. Debt.</i>	<i>Total Disburs't.</i>
1829.....	\$12,660,490 62.....	\$12,383,867 78.....	\$34,044,358 40
1830.....	13,229,533 33.....	11,355,748 22.....	24,585,281 55
1831.....	13,864,067 90.....	16,174,378 22.....	30,038,446 12
1832.....	16,516,388 77.....	17,840,309 29.....	34,356,698 06
Total.....	\$56,270,480 62.....	\$57,734,303 51.....	\$114,024,784 13
1833.....	\$22,713,755 11.....	\$1,543,543 38.....	\$24,257,298 49
1834.....	18,425,417 25.....	6,176,565 19.....	24,601,982 44
1835.....	17,514,950 28.....	58,191 28.....	17,573,141 56
1836.....	29,621,807 82.....	.....	29,621,807 82
Total.....	\$88,275,930 46.....	\$7,778,299 85.....	\$96,054,230 31
1837.....	\$31,793,587 24.....	\$21,823 91.....	\$31,815,410 15
1838.....	31,578,785 08.....	5,605,720 27.....	37,184,505 35
1839.....	25,482,547 73.....	11,127,987 42.....	36,610,534 15
1840.....	23,327,772 11.....	4,086,614 70.....	27,414,386 81
Total.....	112,188,692 16.....	\$20,842,146 30.....	133,030,838 46
1841.....	\$26,196,842 29.....	\$5,600,039 74.....	\$31,797,530 03
1842.....	24,361,336 59.....	8,575,539 94.....	32,936,876 53
1843. (1st Jan. to June 30.).....	11,256,508 60.....	861,596 55.....	12,118,105 15
1844. (For year ending Jun 30).....	20,650,198 01.....	2,991,802 84.....	33,612,000 85
1844. (From July to Dec. 31.).....	11,700,159 50.....	1,538,478 06.....	13,238,637 56
Total.....	\$94,164,952 99.....	\$29,568,207 13.....	\$123,733,160 12

## TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS OF EACH ADMINISTRATION FROM 1789 TO 1845.

<i>Administration.</i>	<i>Current Expenses.</i>	<i>Paid on account of Pub. Debt.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Washington's First.....	\$3,799,503 20.....	\$12,549,605 49.....	\$16,349,108 69
Do Second.....	12,093,205 35.....	23,541,341 43.....	35,634,546 78
John Adams's.....	\$21,348,351 19.....	\$18,957,962 09.....	\$40,306,313 88
Jefferson's First.....	\$17,174,431 96.....	\$32,268,658 68.....	\$49,433,090 64
Do. Second.....	23,926,355 72.....	32,927,739 85.....	56,854,095 57
Madison's First.....	\$36,147,857 98.....	\$26,920,305 12.....	\$63,068,153 10
Do. Second.....	108,537,081 78.....	56,508,657 66.....	165,145,749 44
Monroe's First.....	\$58,692,087 71.....	\$63,051,658 31.....	\$121,749,746 02
Do. Second.....	45,665,358 92.....	38,314,452 98.....	83,979,811 83
J. Q. Adams's.....	\$50,501,914 31.....	\$45,303,533 43.....	\$95,805,447 74
Jackson's First.....	\$56,270,480 62.....	\$57,734,303 51.....	114,024,784 13
Do. Second.....	88,275,930 46.....	7,778,299 85.....	96,054,230 31
Van Buren's.....	\$112,188,692 16.....	\$20,842,146 30.....	\$133,030,838 46
Tyler's.....	\$94,164,952 99.....	29,568,207 13.....	\$123,733,160 12

## ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1846.

Civil and Diplomatic Expenses.....	\$4,053,612 63	Pensions.....	2,744,535 40
Indian Department do.....	1,106,693 50	Deficiencies of 1846.....	1,700,914 99
Naval Service.....	7,449,703 35	*Smithsonian Institution—viz :	
Army.....	6,873,082 67	Interest on the Fund of (\$315,169 00)	
Volunteers and other troops.....	11,957,359 00	which may have accrued on 1st	
Prosecution of Existing War.....	10,000,000 00	day of July next.....	242,129 00
Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.....	81,500 00	Miscellaneous.....	429,138 89
Sappers, Miners and Pontoniers.....	25,000 00	Total.....	\$51,476,191 18
Military Academy.....	123,976 00		
Fortifications.....	1,440,000 00		
"Defensive Works.".....	170,000 00		
Post Office Department.....	4,078,540 75		

\*The amount of appropriation for Smithsonian Institute, to be replaced in the Treasury by interest accruing on State Bonds held by the United States for original Smithsonian Fund.



# SUMMARY OF THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 1, 1840.

## *Free or Non-Slaveholding States.*

States and Territories.	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine,.....	500,438	1,355		501,793
New-Hampshire,.....	284,036	537	1	284,574
Vermont,.....	291,218	730		291,948
Massachusetts,.....	729,030	8,668		737,698
Rhode Island,.....	105,587	3,238	5	108,830
Connecticut,.....	301,856	8,105	17	309,978
Total, New England,.....	2,212,165	22,633	23	2,234,821
New-York,.....	2,378,890	50,027	4	2,428,921
New-Jersey,.....	351,588	21,044	674	373,306
Pennsylvania,.....	1,676,115	47,854	64	1,724,033
Ohio,.....	1,502,122	17,342	3	1,519,467
Indiana,.....	678,698	7,165	3	685,866
Illinois,.....	472,254	3,598	331	476,183
Michigan,.....	211,560	707		212,267
Wisconsin,.....	30,749	185	11	43,112
Iowa,.....	42,924	172	16	30,945
Total, Free States,.....	9,557,065	170,727	1,129	9,728,921

## *Slaveholding States.*

Delaware,.....	58,561	16,919	2,605	78,085
Maryland,.....	318,204	62,078	89,737	470,019
District of Columbia,.....	30,657	8,361	4,694	43,712
Virginia,.....	740,968	49,842	448,987	1,239,797
North Carolina,.....	484,870	22,732	255,817	753,419
South Carolina,.....	259,084	8,276	327,038	494,398
Georgia,.....	407,695	2,753	280,944	691,392
Florida,.....	27,943	817	25,717	54,477
Alabama,.....	335,185	2,039	253,532	590,756
Mississippi,.....	179,074	1,369	195,211	375,654
Louisiana,.....	158,457	25,502	168,451	352,411
Arkansas,.....	77,174	465	19,935	97,574
Tennessee,.....	640,627	5,524	183,059	829,210
Kentucky,.....	590,253	7,317	182,258	779,828
Missouri,.....	323,888	1,574	58,240	383,702
Total, Slave States,.....	4,632,640	215,568	2,486,226	7,334,434
Total, United States,.....	14,189,705	386,295	2,487,355	17,063,355

## PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES FOR FIFTY YEARS, FROM 1790 TO 1840.

### *First Census, August 1, 1790.*

	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Free States,.....	1,900,772	26,831	40,850	1,968,453
Slave States,.....	1,271,692	32,635	645,047	1,961,374
Total,.....	3,172,464	59,466	697,897	3,929,827

*Second Census, August 1, 1800.*

	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Free States.....	2,601,509	47,154	35,946	2,684,609
Slave States.....	1,702,920	61,241	857,095	2,621,316
Total.....	4,304,429	108,395	893,041	5,305,925

*Third Census, August 1, 1810.*

Free States.....	3,653,219	78,181	27,510	3,758,910
Slave States.....	2,208,785	108,265	1,163,854	3,480,904
Total.....	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814

*Fourth Census, August 1, 1820.*

Free States.....	5,030,371	102,893	19,108	5,152,372
Slave States.....	2,842,340	135,434	1,524,580	4,502,354
Total.....	7,872,711	238,197	1,543,688	9,654,596

*Fifth Census, June 1, 1830.*

Free States.....	6,876,620	137,529	3,568	7,017,717
Slave States.....	3,660,758	182,070	2,005,475	5,848,303
Total.....	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020

*Sixth Census, June 1, 1840.*

Free States.....	9,557,065	170,727	1,129	9,728,921
Slave States.....	4,632,640	215,568	2,486,226	7,334,434
Total.....	14,189,705	386,295	2,487,355	17,063,355

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE CENSUS OF 1840.

	Number of Persons employed in Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Commerce.
New England States.....	414,138	187,258	17,157
Middle States.....	808,633	333,947	50,077
Southern States.....	955,729	87,955	12,962
South-western States.....	650,546	37,899	14,496
North-western States.....	890,905	144,690	22,315
Total, 1840.....	3,719,951	791,749	117,607
Total, 1820.....	2,070,646	349,506	72,493

*Other Occupations, by the Census of 1840.*

Number of Persons employed in Mining in the United States.....	15,211
“ “ “ Navigation of the Ocean.....	56,021
“ “ “ Internal Navigation.....	33,076
“ “ “ Learned Professions, including Engineers.....	65,255

## MEXICO.

ACCORDING to the best authorities we have been able to consult, the population of Mexico in 1842 was 7,200,000, of whom 4,000,000 were estimated as Indians; 1,000,000 whites; 6,000 blacks; and 2,000,000 of various castes, such as Tambos, Mulattoes, &c., &c.

In the City of Mexico there are several Collegiate Institutions of respectable grade and standing, and within the last few years Schools have rapidly multiplied throughout the entire Republic. About Fifty Newspapers are published in the Cities and various Provinces.

The population of the Republic is made up in round numbers, as follows:

Mexico.....	1,400,000	Sinaloa.....	150,000
Jalisco.....	675,000	Chiapas.....	140,000
Puebla.....	660,000	Sonora.....	120,000
Yucatan.....	520,000	Queretozo.....	120,000
Guanaxuato.....	510,000	Nuevo Leon.....	100,000
Oajaca.....	500,000	Tamaulipas.....	100,000
Michoacan.....	500,000	Coahuila.....	75,000
San Luis Potosi.....	320,000	Agua Calientes.....	70,000
Zacatecas.....	273,000	Tobasco.....	60,000
Vera Cruz.....	250,000	Nuevo Mexico.....	60,000
Durango.....	160,000	California.....	35,000
Chihuahua.....	150,000		

The Exports from the Republic of Mexico amount to about \$20,000,000 annually. Not less than \$12,000,000 of silver are coined in the various Mints, of which there are some six or eight in the Republic.




BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

Total.....7477 7389 155....7699 7900 78  
Diman's plurality 88 : Jackson's majority 123.

# NEW-YORK.

Counties.	1846				1844				1846			
	GOVERNOR.		LT. GOVERNOR.		GOVERNOR.		GOVERNOR.		CONSTITUTION.		L. Q. SUFFRAGE.	
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Albany.....	7659	4841	5290	7490	7044	7019	9626	1041	2526	7367		
Allegany.....	2919	2224	2760	2584	4098	3544	3846	320	1487	2754		
Broome.....	2337	2341	2321	2362	2649	2536	3327	296	793	2979		
Cattaraugus.....	2605	2148	2504	2351	2791	2664	3088	752	1800	1552		
Cayuga.....	4328	3730	4224	3944	4856	5189	6352	736	1636	5302		
Chautauque.....	4516	2703	4493	2707	5587	3462	5351	678	2414	3612		
Chemung.....	1666	2044	1657	2043	1790	2613	2568	180	686	2982		
Chenango.....	3765	3704	3657	3743	4183	4556	4763	709	1385	4035		
Clinton.....	1755	2122	1790	2091	1864	2262	2349	467	1744	651		
Columbia.....	4304	3318	2709	4843	4294	4736	5282	901	666	5264		
Cortland.....	2090	2062	2076	2067	2360	2390	2785	634	1770	1604		
Delaware.....	4040	2228	852	5405	3032	4307	4942	372	1602	3307		
Dutchess.....	4536	4271	4511	4313	5698	5735	3103	5173	858	6523		
Erie.....	5804	4335	5783	4285	6926	5084	6486	1207	2359	5291		
Essex.....	2267	1631	2271	1621	2590	2031	1939	365	1621	660		
Franklin.....	1305	1500	1309	1574	1518	1521	1551	411	1160	813		
Fulton.....	1789	1611	1789	1612	1959	1960	2391	560	429	2428		
Genesee.....	2870	1468	2851	1481	3590	2138	3171	590	1563	2014		
Greene.....	2734	2467	2462	2411	2935	3529	2883	1266	234	4143		
Hamilton.....	93	218	95	215	144	247	231	51	43	222		
Herkimer.....	2593	3240	2500	3388	2877	4418	3382	1029	1442	3156		
Jefferson.....	4790	5235	4732	5405	5571	6341	6663	1712	2791	4536		
Kings.....	4347	4940	4500	4871	5029	4781	1931	5256	1491	5809		
Lewis.....	1823	1170	1798	1276	1655	2880	1828	370	873	1189		
Livingston.....	3779	2337	3733	2432	3783	2754	4893	615	1321	3666		
Madison.....	3045	2868	3077	2937	3654	3891	2907	2716	2937	2562		
Monroe.....	6302	4934	6228	5041	6331	5730	7673	1135	3942	4444		
Montgomery.....	3044	2631	2889	2818	2840	3302	4247	265	545	3509		
New-York.....	17413	22573	18650	21682	25624	22164	7388	25500	5137	22942		
Niagara.....	2669	2255	2667	2283	3129	2703	1907	2633	1208	3143		
Oneida.....	6431	5094	6061	5785	6982	7003	7984	2063	3877	5052		
Onondaga.....	5448	5315	5333	5488	6476	6082	8253	644	3379	5228		
Ontario.....	3802	3004	3824	3003	4560	3717	4002	1009	2111	3066		
Orange.....	3774	4127	3785	4171	4604	5354	4132	2234	453	6112		
Orleans.....	2390	2097	2222	2117	2609	2359	2540	1097	1392	2200		
Oswego.....	3170	3497	3193	3491	3731	4445	4256	956	2972	2167		
Otsego.....	3804	4818	3717	4926	4703	6121	3822	2932	1437	4975		
Putnam.....	637	1343	621	1361	972	1743	417	707	32	1382		
Queens.....	1657	1962	1702	1858	2504	2797	654	2372	70	3218		
Rensselaer.....	6241	4398	5236	5543	6263	5706	6097	1681	2880	4571		
Richmond.....	692	834	692	837	1044	1071	300	706	55	1161		
Rockland.....	722	1169	709	1192	790	1633	381	848	48	1286		
St. Lawrence.....	3459	5143	3495	5088	4025	6114	6824	235	2785	4867		
Saratoga.....	4054	3605	3964	3761	4499	4296	4046	2258	852	4086		
Schenectady.....	1690	1419	1567	1503	1779	1711	2175	163	383	2006		
Schoharie.....	3048	2370	1456	4086	2286	3545	4066	812	584	4190		
Seneca.....	2012	2131	2015	2147	2316	2599	3544	178	742	2705		
Steuben.....	3795	4087	3761	4394	4361	5663	5604	1073	1341	5445		
Suffolk.....	1575	2016	1601	2021	2476	3397	1347	1537	229	2772		
Sullivan.....	1704	1497	1352	1873	1745	1933	2068	540	207	2269		
Tioga.....	1629	1927	1622	1943	1924	2562	2906	103	747	2050		
Tompkins.....	3153	3009	3147	3052	3881	4051	3724	1474	1325	3587		
Ulster.....	4277	4277	3963	4640	4787	4839	3113	2367	323	6932		
Warren.....	1129	1453	1070	1546	1317	1737	1195	418	995	772		
Washington.....	4184	5714	4159	2711	4573	3342	5397	712	3327	5230		
Wayne.....	3324	2317	2291	3398	3870	4151	4685	576	1621	3625		
Westchester.....	3304	3447	3348	3468	4224	4465	1407	1336	225	5303		
Wyoming.....	2615	1702	2772	1745	2797	2110	2338	344	2035	1491		
Yates.....	1786	1926	1760	1963	2004	2158	2897	266	1085	1972		
Total.....	198,878	187,306	187,613	200,970	231,057	241,090	221,528	92,436	85,906	223,845		

Young's maj. 11,572. Gardiner's do. 13,357. Wright's do. 10,033. For Cons. 129,092. Ag. Suff. 138,539

 This is not the Official of the State Canvassers, but of the several County Boards. The State Canvass may vary the result a few votes.



# ELECTION RETURNS.

## NEW-JERSEY.

CONGRESS, 1846. PRES'T, 1844.

Dist.	Whig.	Loco.	Native.	Whig.	Loco.	Polk.
I. Hampton.	Thomp'n.	Hollis.	Clay.			
Atlantic.....	366	608	1....	493	848	
Cape May.....	412	259	197....	780	314	
Cumberland.....	1204	733	329....	1549	1371	
Camden.....	1052	666	309....	1448	1208	
Salem.....	1569	1424	9....	1775	1493	
Gloucester....	869	674	306....	1411	902	
Total.....	5472	4344	1151....	7456	6136	
Whig maj. 1128.						

II. Newell. Combs. Risdon.

Burlington.....	2968	1968	276....	3730	3017	
Monmouth.....	2464	2447	3....	3221	3434	
Mercer.....	2099	1544	1....	1883	1577	
Total.....	7531	5959	280....	8834	8028	
Whig maj. 1572.						

III. Runk. Edsall. Clay. Polk.

Hunterdon..	159	1528.....	2544	3386		
Warren.....	829	1225.....	1645	2899		
Sussex.....	1058	2671.....	1295	3490		
Total.....	2046	5424.....	5484	9775		
Loco maj. 3378.						

IV. Van Dyke. Kirkpatrick.

Middlesex.....	2076	1642.....	2321	2023		
Somerset.....	1650	1332.....	2139	1978		
Norris.....	2614	2199.....	2903	2466		
Total.....	6340	5173.....	7363	6407		
Whig maj. 1167.						

V. Gregory. Cassidy.

Essex.....	3905	2157.....	5471	3655		
Hudson.....	1142	529.....	1129	703		
Bergen.....	667	986.....	979	1440		
Passaic.....	1608	1090.....	1602	1291		
Total.....	7322	4762.....	9181	7099		
Whig maj. 2560.						

## NEW-YORK CITY.

GOVERNOR.

LT. GOVERNOR.

Wards.	Young.	Wright.	Edw's.	Fish.	Gard.	F's'm.
I....	666	1000	33....	748	969	28
II....	518	519	36....	550	504	36
III....	1276	768	77....	1377	705	68
IV....	533	1516	65....	551	1497	64
V....	1049	1109	173....	1143	1051	148
VI....	560	1427	38....	572	1388	35
VII....	1419	1667	185....	1484	1573	205
VIII....	1543	1712	358....	1608	1617	364
IX....	1769	2126	575....	1855	2041	597
X....	1135	1289	250....	1162	1227	262
XI....	732	1388	552....	708	1352	580
XII....	385	692	168....	376	685	170
XIII....	790	1172	394....	798	1140	383
XIV....	735	1514	152....	769	1446	162
XV....	1474	640	233....	1634	594	183
XVI....	975	1339	261....	1021	1358	252
XVII....	1277	1580	376....	1316	1529	338
XVIII....	694	1116	157....	840	1079	144
Total..	17,530	22,574	4,048	18,512	21,755	4,024

Wright over Young, 5,044; Gardiner over Fish, 3,241. Wright over all, (7 scattering) 379; all others over Gardiner, (14 scattering) 1,402.  
Abolition.—Governor, (Bradley) 60. Land Re-  
form.—Governor, (Masquerier) 550; Lieut. Gov-  
ernor, (Chaplin, on both tickets,) 605.

## DELAWARE—1846.

GOVERNOR.

CONGRESS.

Cos.	Causey.	W. Tharp.	L. Houston.	W. Dilw.	L.
Newcastle..	2683	2738.....	2755		2670
Kent.....	1461	1472.....	1516		1417
Sussex.....	1868	1938.....	1883		1920
Total.....	6012	6148.....	6154		6007
Tharp's maj. in State, 136. Houston's do. do. 147.					

## FLORIDA.

1846.—CONGRESS.—1845.

Counties.	Cabell.	W. Kain.	L. Cabell.	W. Broc.	L.
Duval.....	20	201.....	176		183
St. John's...	72	168.....	97		172
Nassau.....	71	65.....	26		100
Marion.....	110	110.....	85		90
Orange.....	26	33.....	9		20
Santa Rosa...	103	67.....	135		35
Columbia....	212	252.....	162		208
Alachua.....	95	150.....	74		160
Madison....	177	150.....	133		122
Wakulla....	83	67.....	80		67
Leon.....	340	258.....	306		272
Escambia....	134	67.....	152		83
Gadsden....	290	220.....	274		221
Jackson....	318	98.....	294		83
Walton.....	221	96.....	178		55
Renton.....	29	74.....	7		82
Hillsboro...	27	93.....	33		61
Franklin....	86	88.....	39		98
Calhoun....	39	106.....	20		30
Washington	64	93.....	13		80
Jefferson...	141	236.....	183		208
Hamilton...	103	119.....	59		99
Dade.....	0	12.....	11		14
St. Lucie...	2	12.....			
Levy.....	21	11.....	10		6
Monroe....	75	125.....	73		120
Total.....	2978	2885.....	2629		2674
Cabell's maj. 93. Brockenbrough's do. 45.					

Dists.

CONGRESS.—N. Y. City.

III. Wards.	Phoenix.	Nicoll.	Miller.	Ross.
I.....	504	905	25	1
II.....	853	507	36	10
III.....	1385	693	74	13
IV.....	556	1508	59	16
V.....	1262	996	58	13
Total..	4560	4609	252	53
IV. Williams.	Maclay.	Prall.	Smith.	Com'd.
VI....	567	1210	35	181
VII....	1517	1437	189	108
X....	1163	1078	267	91
XIII....	810	1024	374	68
Total, 4057	4749	865	448	180
V. Tallmadge.	Brod'k.	Wh'ler.	Blood'd.	Rye'n
VIII....	1731	1023	508	128
IX....	1709	1604	808	122
XIV....	765	1182	177	142
Total, 4205	3809	1493	392	81
VI. Monroe.	Jackson.	Campbell.	Mont'a'e.	
XI.....	705	1361	589	41
XII.....	603	443	145	3
XV.....	1554	553	268	8
XVI.....	1015	1221	270	72
XVII....	1282	1517	411	34
XVIII....	769	974	158	7
Total..	5928	6071	1841	165

## The Next Congress.

Fifteen States have now elected all or part of their Members of the next Congress, the Members chosen being about three-fifths of the whole number. So far as ascertained the Members elected are as follows: (Winners in Roman, Loco-Focos in *Italic*, Independents in SMALL CAPS.)

Dist.	MAINE.	4..John Van Dyke
1..	David Hammons	5..Dudley S. Gregory
2..	[Vacancy]	PENNSYLVANIA.
3..	Elmer Barber	1..L. C. LEVIN, Native
4..	[Vacancy]	2..Joseph R. Ingersoll
5..	[Vacancy]	3..Chas. Brown, <i>gain</i>
6..	[Vacancy]	4..Chas. J. Ingersoll
7..	Knickerbocker Williams	5..John Freedy, <i>gain</i>
VERMONT.		
1..	William Henry	6..J. W. Hornbeck, <i>g</i>
2..	[Vacancy]	7..A. R. McBraine
3..	George P. Marsh	8..John Strohm
4..	[Vacancy]	9..William Strong
MASSACHUSETTS.		
1..	Robert C. Winthrop	10..Richard Broadhead
2..	[Vacancy]	11..Chester Butler, <i>g</i>
3..	Amos Abbott	12..David Wilcox
4..	[Vacancy]	13..James Pollock
5..	Charles Hudson	14..George N. Eckert
6..	George Ashmun	15..Henry Nes, <i>gain</i>
7..	Julius Rockwell	16..Jasper D. Brady, <i>g</i>
8..	John Q. Adams	17..John Blanchard
9..	Artemas Hale, <i>gain</i>	18..Andrew Stewart
10..	Joseph Grinnell	19..Job Mann
NEW-YORK.		
1..	Frederick W. Lord	20..John Diskey
2..	H. C. Murphy, <i>gain</i>	21..Kosciusko Hampton
3..	Henry Noble, <i>gain</i>	22..J. W. Farnedy, <i>g</i>
4..	William R. Mealey	23..James Thompson
5..	F. A. Talmadge, <i>g</i>	24..Alexander Irvine
6..	D. S. Foot, <i>gain</i>	DELAWARE.
7..	William Nelson, <i>g</i>	John W. Houston
8..	Charles Warrang	SOUTH-CAROLINA.
9..	Daniel B. St. John, <i>g</i>	1..James A. Black
10..	William Stearns, <i>g</i>	2..Richard F. Simpson
11..	Peter H. Wykes, <i>g</i>	3..Joseph A. Woodward
12..	Gideon Reynolds	4..A. D. Sims
13..	J. L. Sampson, <i>g</i>	5..Amosiah Burr
14..	Orlando Edgar, <i>g</i>	6..Isaac E. Holmes
15..	Sidney Lawrence	7..R. Samuel Rhet.
16..	Hugh White	GEORGIA.
17..	George PETTIT	1..Thomas B. King
18..	Joseph Mullin, <i>gain</i>	2..Alfred Iverson
19..	William Collins	3..John W. Jones, <i>gain</i>
20..	Theodore JENKINS	4..Hugh A. Haralson
21..	G. A. Starkweather	5..John H. Lumpkin
22..	Amos Beldall	6..Hovell Cobb
23..	William Duer, <i>gain</i>	7..Alex. H. Stephens
24..	Daniel Gott	8..Robert Toombs
25..	Harman S. Conger, <i>g</i>	FLORIDA.
26..	Wm. T. Lawrence, <i>g</i>	Edw'd. C. Cabell, <i>g</i>
27..	John M. Bailey, <i>g</i>	OHIO.
28..	Eliat B. Holmes	1..James J. Faxon
29..	Robert L. Rose	2..David Fisher, <i>gain</i>
30..	Daniel Ramsey, <i>g</i>	3..Robert C. Schenck
31..	Duffey Marvin	4..Richard S. Canby
32..	Nathan R. Hall	5..William Sawyer
33..	Harvey Putnam	6..Rodolphi Dickinson
34..	Washington Hunt	7..Thomas L. Homer
NEW-JERSEY.		
1..	James G. Hampton	8..James L. Taylor, <i>g</i>
2..	W. A. Newell, <i>gain</i>	9..Thos. O. Edwards, <i>g</i>
3..	Joseph Edsall	10..Daniel Duncan
		11..John E. Miller
		12..Samuel S. Vinton
		13..James Ritchey
		14..Nathan Evans

15..William Kennon  
16..John D. Cummins  
17..George Fries  
18..SAMUEL LAKE  
19..John Crowell  
20..Joshua R. Giddings  
21..Joseph M. Root.

## ILLINOIS.

1..ROBERT SMITH  
2..Jas. A. McClelland  
3..Orlando B. Ficklin  
4..John Wentworth

\* Members of the present Congress. † Gain from Native.

## RECAPITULATION.

States	1846				1844			
	W.	L.	N.	V.	W.	L.	N.	V.
Maine.....	1	2	0	4	1	6	0	0
Vermont.....	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	0
Massachusetts.....	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	1
New-York.....	23	8	3	0	9	21	4	0
New-Jersey.....	4	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	16	7	0	1	10	12	2	0
Delaware.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0
Georgia.....	4	4	0	0	3	5	0	0
Florida.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ohio.....	11	9	1	0	5	33	0	0
Illinois.....	1	6	0	0	1	6	0	0
Missouri.....	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
Arkansas.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
So far.....	72	50	4	1	50	50	5	1
Whig over Loco.....	22	44	Loco over Whig.....	33				
Whig gain.....	54							

## MASSACHUSETTS.—[Not complete.]

## GOVERNOR—1846. GOVERNOR—1845.

Cos.	Briggs	Davis	Scott	Briggs	Davis	Scott
Suffolk.....	6569	987	1455	5	2313	2774
Dukes, 27 is.....	5682	8490	2239	3555	3714	255
Middlesex.....	8 51	605	2229	1428	6353	2745
Worcester.....	40	505	2254	2	5938	2936
Hampden.....	866	2477	449	2777	2705	465
Hampshire.....	5245	1 73	64	3259	1924	595
Plymouth.....	2583	1837	4 9	260	1824	332
Barnstable.....	5777	5789	423	2225	2724	526
Norfolk.....	4938	5286	967	3929	28 1	1214
Bristol.....	4415	5025	575	4065	3364	790
Plymouth.....	43 20	1917	972	3365	2446	924
Barnstable.....	768	430	122	605	544	146
Dukes, 2 towns.....	192	91	51	225	113	30
Total.....	33243	32543	15443	5 301	56339	15912
Briggs over Davis.....	19,553	over all.....	6,752			

## ALABAMA.....1112 Congressional District.

Congress.	Beaman	W. Conrrell	L. Clay	Polk
Autauga.....	340	379	475	62
Bibb.....	244	335	450	596
Coosa.....	324	512	440	794
Dallas.....	635	477	594	721
Jefferson.....	161	234	264	551
Louisa.....	543	325	710	674
Perry.....	610	552	169	842
Shelby.....	372	248	511	471
Total.....	3299	3299	3543	533
Conrrell's maj. 30; Polk's do. 1445; Whig gain 1450				

## FLORIDA.

We have not the vote of Florida, but EDWARD C. CABELL, Whig, is elected to Congress by about 50 to 100 majority. The Legislature is Loco-Foco.



## GEORGIA.

Dists. CONGRESS—1846. CONGRESS—1844.

I.	King, W.	Cohen, L.	King, W.	Sp'd'g, L.
Appling.....	107	131.....	124	138
Bryan.....	83	43.....	82	77
Bulloch.....	10	233.....	13	387
Camden.....	69	214.....	99	212
Chatham.....	605	395.....	616	625
Effingham.....	135	69.....	194	94
Emanuel.....	87	119.....	107	160
Glynn.....	157	22.....	86	19
Laurens.....	374	18.....	545	25
Liberty.....	165	109.....	194	172
Lowndes.....	330	272.....	371	336
McIntosh.....	102	87.....	138	142
Montgomery.....	172	30.....	201	28
Telfair.....	128	118.....	301	70
Tattnall.....	285	52.....	156	176
Thomas.....	339	210.....	332	166
Ware.....	150	134.....	139	148
Wayne.....	25	61.....	111	102
Total.....	3324	2227.....	3809	3078

II.	Crawford.	Iverson.	Crawford.	Jones.
Baker.....	209	371.....	209	439
Decatur.....	301	304.....	357	321
Dooly.....	235	413.....	282	459
Early.....	135	350.....	212	409
Houston.....	523	575.....	651	729
Irwin.....	22	179.....	25	224
Lee.....	223	155.....	293	137
Macon.....	289	224.....	354	252
Marion.....	311	247.....	448	288
Muscogee.....	880	794.....	1075	919
Pulaski.....	216	319.....	232	426
Randolph.....	506	571.....	580	655
Stewart.....	774	632.....	862	775
Sumter.....	569	455.....	602	427
Total.....	5202	5509.....	6182	6460

III.	Jones.	Towns.	Poe.	Chappell.
Bibb.....	439	565.....	607	730
Crawford.....	317	407.....	388	458
Harris.....	704	345.....	865	481
Monroe.....	607	576.....	757	726
Pike.....	547	605.....	593	804
Talbot.....	674	717.....	782	808
Upson.....	561	323.....	331	431
Twiggs.....	243	368.....	629	375
Total.....	4083	3904.....	4952	4813

IV.	Moseley.	Haralson.	Floyd.	Haralson
Campbell.....	168	489.....	190	555
Carroll.....	264	744.....	314	684
Coweta.....	679	546.....	743	738
Fayette.....	415	608.....	381	665
Heard.....	289	392.....	288	429
Henry.....	744	697.....	780	797
Meriwether.....	502	680.....	643	898
Newton.....	777	348.....	902	527
Troup.....	918	404.....	973	478
Total.....	4756	4908.....	5214	5771

V.	*Crook.	Lumpkin.	Miller.	L'pkin.
Cass.....	174	706.....	552	1043
Chattooga.....	191	299.....	265	291
Cherokee.....	70	538.....	484	799
Cobb.....	25	604.....	639	874

\* Mr. Crook was an independent Loco-Foco candidate. The Whigs refused to vote for either, and generally did not go to the polls.

Crook. Lumpkin. Miller. L'pkin.

Dade.....		47	209	
De Kalb.....	57	492.....	545	845
Floyd.....	45	420.....	327	421
Forsyth.....	137	391.....	403	649
Gwinnett.....	133	371.....	158	372
Murray.....	160	291.....	624	688
Paulding.....	66	330.....	244	583
Walker.....	161	532.....	200	347
Gilmer.....	24	339.....	401	599
Total.....	1243	5033.....	4889	7720

VI.	Cleveland.	Cobb.	Underwood.	Cobb.
Clarke.....	415	350.....	508	390
Elbert.....	545	80.....	902	152
Franklin.....	146	577.....	303	953
Hall.....	220	424.....	289	886
Habersham.....	271	573.....	426	643
Lumpkin.....	380	695.....	442	617
Jackson.....	360	505.....	531	1033
Madison.....	221	222.....	306	326
Rabun.....	181	142.....	44	191
Union.....	66	329.....	211	476
Walton.....	325	471.....	462	702
Total.....	3131	4368.....	4124	6369

VII.	Stephens.	Turner.	Stephens.	Janes.
Baldwin.....	222	171.....	280	258
Butts.....	190	275.....	235	404
Green.....	597	81.....	725	138
Jasper.....	363	336.....	437	509
Morgan.....	326	194.....	401	405
Oglethorpe.....	428	141.....	396	313
Putnam.....	362	245.....	575	209
Wilkinson.....	268	329.....	414	326
Jones.....	328	284.....	406	54
Taliaferro.....	423	22.....	330	536
Total.....	3507	2078.....	4199	3152

VIII.	Toombs.	Flournoy.	Toombs.	Black.
Burke.....	308	176.....	490	358
Columbia.....	317	150.....	460	264
Hancock.....	341	208.....	436	327
Jefferson.....	437	57.....	477	98
Lincoln.....	216	117.....	269	174
Richmond.....	553	304.....	825	616
Scriven.....	114	116.....	227	267
Warren.....	444	188.....	538	336
Washington.....	416	402.....	525	520
Wilkes.....	414	199.....	418	349
Total.....	3560	1917.....	4665	3309

## NORTH CAROLINA.

LEGISLATURE, 1846-7.	Whigs.	Loco-Focos.	Maj.
Senate.....	27	23	4
House.....	65	55	10
Total.....	92	88	14

## ILLINOIS.

LEGISLATURE, 1846-7.	Whigs.	Loco-Focos.	Maj.
Senate.....	12	27	15
House.....	32	79	47
Total.....	44	106	62

There are five or six counties not heard from.

## ARKANSAS.

LEGISLATURE, 1846-7.	Whigs.	Loco-Focos.	Maj.
Senate.....	3	22	19
House.....	22	53	31
Total.....	25	75	50

## ELECTION RETURNS.

## INDIANA.

	1846.	1845.	1844.		VII.	M'Gaug'y, Wright.		
GOVERNOR. CONGRESS. PRESIDENT.					Clay.....	347	59.. 308	74.. 490
Mars'll Wh'b. Wils'n. Owen. Clay Polk.					Hendricks..	1082	608.. 1072	875.. 1202
I. Crawford....	410	411.. 500	417.. 462	397	Parke.....	1215	1249.. 1286	1347.. 1377
Dubois.....	177	496.. 219	496.. 229	501	Punam.....	1420	1327.. 1477	1455.. 1540
Gibson.....	682	726.. 656	703.. 796	810	Vermillion..	666	703.. 720	729.. 787
Harrison.....	1108	971.. 1228	1088.. 1252	1144	Vigo.....	1272	837.. 1230	902.. 1515
Orange.....	654	956.. 686	967.. 707	1036	Total.....	6002	5111.. 6183	6012.. 6910
Perry.....	450	307.. 517	301.. 561	391	Marshall's maj. 591;		McGaughey's 171;	Clay's 1090.
Pike.....	372	598.. 490	459.. 459	494	VIII.		Holmes. Pettit.	
Posey.....	434	1104.. 651	992.. 673	1154	Boone.....	681	761.. 735	758.. 816
Spencer.....	513	490.. 615	530.. 586	496	Carroll.....	703	858.. 646	651.. 712
Vanderburg. 524	510.. 615	577.. 675	556		Clinton.....	589	757.. 363	583.. 645
Warrick.....	314	823.. 294	806.. 394	850	Fountain.....	776	1100.. 734	1090.. 957
Total.....	5638	7302.. 6331	7346.. 5797	7769	Montgomery 1390	1396.. 1209	1275.. 1450	1521
Whitcomb's maj. 1664;	Owen's 1015;	Polk's 1972			Richardville maj. 22..	171	146.. 129	133
II.	Martin. Henley.				Tippicanoe. 1425	1454.. 1169	1360.. 1550	1551
Clarke.....	may. 151.. 1041	1306.. 1132	1417		Warren.....	245 maj..	744	392.. 779
Floyd.....	921	929.. 847	973.. 956	981	Total.....	5809	6348	5745
Jackson.....	530	802.. 533	883.. 662	1048	Whitcomb's maj. 439;		Pettit's 505;	Polk's 814.
Jefferson.....	1646	1187.. 1646	1414.. 1835	1427	IX.		Sample. Cathcart.	
Jennings.....	747	629.. 791	688.. 872	609	Benton.....	43	70.. 41	67.. 40
Scott.....	474	411.. 467	450.. 481	441	Cass.....	790	676.. 672	640.. 708
Washington. 1039	1334.. 1051	1505.. 1149	1669		Elkhardt.....	656	882.. 574	826.. 758
Total.....	5357	5473	6376	7219	Fulton.....	273	267.. 282	246.. 344
Whitcomb's maj. 116;	Henley's 843;	Polk's 556.			Jasper.....	132	179.. 142	185.. 128
III.	Eggleston. Smith.				Kosciusko.....	708	524.. 622	577.. 623
Dearborn....	1232	1615.. 1138	1590.. 1616	1971	Lake.....	132	184.. 115	197.. 114
Decatur.....	1009	879.. 981	945.. 1275	1091	Laporte.....	943	867.. 834	873.. 1009
Franklin.....	1109	1381.. 973	1267.. 1325	1583	Marshall.....	252	353.. 195	245.. 199
Ohio.....	426	390.. 397	405.. 193	168	Miami.....	523	582.. 558	558.. 569
Ripley.....	913	726.. 909	906.. 1060	908	Porter.....	294	304.. 277	308.. 311
Rush.....	1370	1208.. 1341	1210.. 1580	1362	Pulaski.....	may 20..	137	127.. 123
Switzerland. 889	870.. 967	923.. 961	1006		St. Joseph..	755	702.. 747	589.. 863
Total.....	6943	7087.. 6706	7246.. 8010	8059	Wabash.....	670	634.. 535	574.. 601
Whitcomb's maj. 139;	Smith's 540;	Polk's 79.			White.....	may. 27..	228	290.. 259
IV.	Smith. Finley.				Total.....	6171	6271.. 5959	6302.. 6709
Fayette.....	1017	752.. 976	625.. 1051	899	Whitcomb's maj. 100;		Cathcart's 343;	Clay's 263.
Henry.....	1180	814.. 1332	842.. 1458	1005	X.		Thompson. Kennedy.	
Union.....	626	599.. 661	594.. 682	672	Adams.....	192	282.. 185	278.. 198
Wayne.....	1921	1251.. 1894	1140.. 2321	1436	Allen.....		79.. 843	755.. 861
Total.....	4744	3416.. 4863	3201.. 5512	4021	Blackford..	78	269.. 74	202.. 81
Marshall's maj. 1323;	Smith's 1661;	Clay's 1491.			Dekalb.....	219	366.. 237	316.. 269
V.	Foley. Wick.				Delaware....	734	542.. 799	747.. 940
Bartholomew 840	959.. 893	1125.. 1035	1068		Grant.....	341	499.. 444	450.. 353
Brown.....	60	407.. 75	374.. 59	432	Huntington..	270	323.. 273	320.. 277
Hamilton.....	735	673.. 650	638.. 859	766	Jay.....	285	359.. 307	301.. 331
Hancock.....	624	651.. 708	712.. 719	736	Lagrange.....	549	504.. 546	472.. 590
Johnson.....	634	973.. 535	1048.. 659	1150	Noble.....	457	506.. 377	438.. 390
Madison.....	612	743.. 742	797.. 813	854	Randolph....	842	751.. 724	706.. 818
Marion.....	1587	1509.. 1404	1493.. 1715	1634	Steuben.....	286	375.. 309	289.. 328
Shelby.....	948	1075.. 990	1252.. 1107	1342	Tipton.....	No returns.	No returns.	100
Tipton.....	93	137.. 86	115 new county		Wells.....	123	269.. 171	307.. 185
Total.....	6133	7127.. 5883	7559.. 6966	7982	Whitley.....	231	259.. 193	256.. 222
Whitcomb's maj. 994;	Wick's 1676;	Polk's 1016.			Total.....	4607	5383.. 5482	5837.. 5843
VI.	Farmer. Davis.				Whitcomb's maj. 776;		Kennedy's 355;	Polk's 347.
Daviess.....	651	716.. 680	759.. 807	764	Total vote. 57,536	61,494	58,781	65,165
Greene.....	677	804.. 676	921.. 762	909	Whitecomb's majority 3,958;		Loco-Foco majority for Congress 6,354;	Polk's majority 2,314.
Knox.....	862	666.. 971	731.. 1079	821	LEGISLATURE, 1845-7. Whigs. Loco-Focos. Maj.			
Lawrence....	927	1017.. 932	1018.. 1019	1085	Senate.....		24	26
Martin.....	235	484.. 185	477.. 276	516	House.....		53	47
Monroe.....	703	1002.. 311	1125.. 721	1118	Total.....		77	73
Morgan.....	972	1013.. 807	1065.. 1023	1078	KENTUCKY.			
Owen.....	742	866.. 264	955.. 754	833	LEGISLATURE, 1846-7. Whigs. Loco-Focos. Maj.			
Sullivan.....	358	1108.. 427	1133.. 464	1221	Senate.....		26	12
Total.....	6127	7676	5253	8183	House.....		63	37
Whitcomb's maj. 1549;	Davis's 2930;	Polk's 1495.			Total.....		89	49



## MARYLAND.

Dist.	CONGRESS, 1845. PRESIDENT, '44.			
I.	Chapman, W.	Key, L.	Clay.	Polk.
Anne Arundel.....	884	827	1777	1503
Calvert.....	418	387	451	344
Charles.....	633	488	785	519
Montgomery.....	935	858	1124	852
Prince George's.....	811	697	1054	666
St. Mary's.....	557	627	783	468

Total.....4238 3884.....5974 4352  
Majority for Chapman 354; Do. for Clay 1622.

II.	Snively.	Perry.		
Allegheny.....	1065	1562	1424	1491
Frederick.....	2749	2956	3190	2994
Washington.....	2281	2271	2633	2565

Total.....6095 6789.....7247 7050  
Majority for Perry 684; Do. for Clay 197

III.	Wethered.	Ligon.		
Baltimore, 5 w'ds.....	1118	1882	Part of Balt. city.	
Baltimore co.....	1690	1870	2301	2716
Carroll.....	1574	1511	1784	1694
Howard Dist.....	643	661	Part of Anne Ar'd	

Total.....5030 5924.....4084 4410  
Majority for Ligon 894.

IV.	Kennedy.	Giles.		
Baltimore city - (15 wards.)	4962	5894		
Majority for Giles 932. Duncan, (Native), re- ceived 1147.				

V.	Wright.	Constable.		
Caroline.....	619	559	630	552
Cecil.....	1301	1595	1527	1504
Harford.....	1192	1255	1517	1247
Kent.....	597	528	718	527
Queen Anne's.....	59 maj.		749	722
Total.....	3768	3937	5191	4552
Majority for Constable 169; Do. for Clay 639.				

VI.	Long.	Martin.		
Dorchester.....	1145	884	1377	903
Somerset.....	1031	957	1449	902
Talbot.....	697	746	795	712
Worcester.....	862	992	1453	909

Total.....3735 3577.....5074 3426  
Majority for Long 158; Do. for Clay 1648.

LEGISLATURE.—Senate. Whigs 14, Loco-Focos 7.  
House of Delegates, Whigs 43, Loco-Focos 39.

## FLORIDA.

CONGRESS, 1845.

Co's.	Cabell, W.	Brockenbr'gh, L.	Cabell, Broc.	
Alachua.....	74	160	Leon.....	306 272
Benton.....	7	82	Levy.....	10 6
Calhoun.....	20	30	Madison.....	133 122
Columbia.....	162	208	Marion.....	85 90
Dade.....	11	14	Nassau.....	26 79
Duval.....	176	183	Orange.....	9 20
Escambia.....	152	88	Santa Rosa.....	135 35
Franklin.....	39	98	St. Johns.....	97 172
Gadsden.....	274	221	Wakulla.....	80 67
Hamilton.....	59	99	Walton.....	178 55
Jackson.....	294	83	Washington.....	13 80
Jefferson.....	183	208		
Total.....			2523	2472

There were a few small counties not returned.

## VIRGINIA.

LEGISLATURE, 1846-7. Whigs. Loco-Focos. Maj.		
Senate.....	12	20
House of Delegates.....	60	72
Total.....	72	92

## LOUISIANA.

GOVERNOR—'46. PRES'T—'44.

Dehuys, Jo's'n.	Derb'ie. Clay.	Pl'k.
Ascension.....	211	250
Assumption.....	284	314
Avoyelles.....	195	299
Bossier.....	54	183
Carroll.....	180	198
Caddo.....		80
Calcasieu.....	6	70
Caldwell.....	59	193
Catahoula.....	162	250
Claiborne.....	162	462
Concordia.....	123	114
DeSoto.....	74	212
East Baton Rouge.....	206	413
East Feliciana.....	223	303
Franklin.....	128	145
Iberville.....	325	303
Jackson.....	52	172
Jefferson.....	390	361
Lafayette.....	138	298
Lafourche Interior.....	426	128
Livingston.....	62	161
Madison.....	205	180
Morehouse.....	No returns.	
Natchitoches.....	419	564
New-Orleans.....	3109	3554
Ouachita.....	106	176
Plaquemines.....	150	388
Point Coupée.....	138	174
Rapides.....	265	475
Sabine.....	244	379
St. Bernard.....	75	79
St. Charles.....	100	49
St. Helena.....	117	175
St. James.....	250	233
St. John Baptist.....	187	132
St. Landy.....	506	298
St. Martin.....	388	251
St. Mary.....	302	121
St. Tammany.....	112	217
Terrebonne.....	257	115
Tensas.....	101	109
Union.....	No returns.	
Vermilion.....	104	78
Washington.....	88	267
West Baton Rouge.....	186	125
West Feliciana.....	137	305
Total.....	11,101	13,380
Johnson's majority 2279; Polk's do 699.	671	13,083

LEGISLATURE.—Senate—12 Whigs, 20 Loco-Focos.—House—43 Whigs, 55 Loco-Focos. Majority on joint ballot 20.

## ILLINOIS.

GOVERNOR—'46. PRESIDENT—'44.

Kirkpatrick, French. Eells. Clay. Polk.		
Total vote.....	36,939	58,576
French over Kirkpatrick 21,537; Polk over Clay 12,392.	5,147	45,528

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Whigs. Loco-Focos. Abolitionists.		
1. Smith, Ind. 7068	Trumbull 5015	Marshall 62
2. Scat.....	204	McClernand 7151
3. McLaughlin 4780	Ficklin.....	6473
4. Kerr.....	6208	Wentwh 13,026
5. Vandervan 6864	Douglass.....	9628
6. Knox.....	8456	Turner.....
7. Lincoln.....	6340	Cartwright 4829
Walcott.....	249	
Total.....	39,920	53,965

Total.....39,920 53,965 5,220

## NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNOR—1846. GOVERNOR—1844.

Counties.	Graham, W.	Shep'd, L.	Grah. W.	Hoke, L.
Anson & Union	957	332	1073	506
Ashe	707	535	551	499
Beaufort	835	421	87	489
Bertie	498	350	507	409
Bladen	302	391	271	499
Brunswick	352	257	335	311
Buncombe	951	431	875	496
Burke & McD	1232	290	1263	309
Cabarrus	687	391	751	477
Caldwell	651	222	544	260
Camden	514	84	18	94
Carteret	393	336	454	332
Caswell	260	996	277	1088
Chatham	1126	524	1153	794
Cherokee	489	238	383	241
Chowan	276	182	286	188
Cleveland	423	541	396	720
Columbus	195	383	180	342
Craven	691	591	681	622
Cumberland	722	701	603	1070
Currituck	173	528	137	485
Davidson	1004	610	911	658
Davie	500	319	508	354
Dupl n	277	917	246	866
Edgecomh	127	1394	118	1410
Franklin	383	637	361	710
Gates	353	398	359	381
Greene	331	330	253	199
Granville	1065	899	976	985
Guilford	1867	369	1920	463
Hallix	561	457	559	378
Haywood	447	347	370	327
Henderson	563	193	565	206
Hertford	360	200	308	269
Hyde	420	265	401	189
Iredell	1419	288	1527	379
Johnston	683	675	639	586
Jones	218	169	195	153
Lenoir	292	301	198	356
Linc'n & Cata'a	847	1560	911	1773
Macon	457	300	371	285
Martin	355	489	316	523
Mecklenh'g, &c	680	1035	808	1242
Moore	588	352	584	513
Montgomery	485	93	586	107
Nash	95	827	70	790
New-Hanover	257	948	283	1101
Northampton	515	408	514	362
Onslow	210	626	178	552
Orange	1711	1440	1756	1555
Pasquotank	506	224	593	177
Perquimons	447	242	356	217
Person	392	516	287	62
Pitt	550	308	697	441
Randolph	1233	213	1082	318
Richmond	715	54	678	113
Roheson	575	527	559	598
Rockingham	387	761	449	981
Rowan	820	698	809	738
Rutherford	1269	231	1402	43
Sampson	504	692	461	727
Stanly	562	28	541	81
Stokes	995	951	1105	1165
Surry	1103	1045	1032	1023
Tyrrel	245	182	311	137
Wake	1060	1101	1073	1271
Warren	161	646	127	716
Washington	351	114	368	136
Wayne	317	884	217	846

Counties.	Graham, W.	Shep'd, L.	Grah. W.	Hoke, L.
Wilkes	1350	128	1333	167
Yancey	440	522	310	615
Total	40,128	31,156	42,586	39,433
Maj. for Graham	7,859	Do. in 1844	3,143	

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	Power, W.	Foster, L.	Whig.	Loco.
Adams	1573	820	1590	803
Alleghany	5633	3689	5461	4047
Armstrong	1055	856	982	998
Beaver	2026	1424	1960	1512
Bedford	1245	1399	1190	1454
Berks	2493	3233	2158	3271
Blair	1448	698	1319	868
Bradford	2254	2611	2293	2703
Bucks	3404	2847	3366	2916
Butler	1447	1100	1461	1099
Cambria	793	634	549	876
Carbon	378	418	390	440
Chester	3570	3102	3369	3183
Centre	1101	1247	1141	1216
Clarion	755	792	617	1199
Clearfield	329	547	582	448
Clinton	688	533	636	622
Columbia	1614	1569	1562	1641
Crawford	1132	1294	1205	1305
Cumberland	1961	1907	1949	1917
Dauphin	1691	1195	1510	1413
Delaware	1422	1038	1457	1038
Erie	1801	895	1792	942
Elk	91	124	113	128
Fayette	2136	1876	2181	1876
Franklin	2311	1559	2312	1528
Greene	958	1414	1105	1345
Huntingdon	1551	915	1408	1159
Indiana	1328	454	1238	599
Jefferson	311	285	278	333
Juniata	503	524	507	539
Lancaster	4643	2413	3866	2521
Lebanon	1507	1082	1510	1091
Lehigh	1180	1247	1220	1217
Luzerne	1622	1435	2019	1165
Lycoming	1584	947	1537	1108
McKean	161	248	168	256
Mercer	2071	1357	1884	1462
Mifflin	928	828	915	874
Monroe	254	570	185	673
Montgomery	2761	3660	2820	3036
Northampton	1090	1242	1174	1218
Northumberland	1224	755	1118	938
Philadel. City	5684	3593	5684	14780
Philadel. Co.	5874	11539	5874	14780
Pike	138	256	129	338
Perry	642	661	631	683
Potter	76	244	26	237
Schuylkill	2587	2103	2694	2093
Somerset	1491	632	1618	723
Susquehanna	1126	1879	1236	1527
Tioga	1067	1435	1323	1369
Union	1976	905	1921	1080
Venango	627	604	589	566
Washington	2952	2899	9937	2931
Warren	477	623	487	682
Wayne	650	794	557	937
Westmoreland	1607	2237	1681	2336
Wyoming	650	669	727	616
York	2312	2138	2394	2063
Total	97,963	89,061	99,860	94,739
Power's maj.	8,899	Congress	4,879	



## ELECTION RETURNS.

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## OHIO.

## GOVERNOR—1846. GOVERNOR—1844.

Counties.	Bebb.	Tod	Lewis.	Bartley.	Tod	King	Logan.	Bebb.	Tod.	Lewis.	Bartley.	Tod.	King
Adams.....	949	1298	108....	1213	1605	88	Lorain.....	1500	1313	635....	1929	1860	462
Allen.....	667	1001	4....	691	1061	9	Lucas.....	1028	749	9....	1069	789	12
Ashtabula.....	2387	616	418....	3210	1086	581	Madison.....	1015	510	33....	1202	634	17
Ashland.....	[Votes with Richland.]						Mahoning [Votes with Columbiana & Trumbull.]						
Atbens.....	1189	1007	209....	1742	1267	260	Marion.....	991	1120	99....	1433	1415	86
Belmont.....	2475	1857	194....	3081	2867	222	Medina.....	1540	1246	361....	2022	1941	220
Brown.....	1343	2147	208....	1706	2315	172	Meigs.....	260			1256	737	37
Butler.....	2048	3303	72....	2138	3486	59	Mercer.....	358	641	6....	369	709	4
Carroll.....	1396	1301	98....	1651	1590	140	Miami.....	1993	1323	137....	2452	1603	116
Champaign.....	1517	1299	177....	1975	1386	35	Monroe.....	817	1737	118....	1028	2258	133
Clermont.....	1835	1110	93....	2321	1129	63	Montgomery.....	3167	3066	137....	3273	3212	104
Clinton.....	1295	928	392....	1588	1165	218	Morgan.....	1913	1824	124....	1987	2031	96
Columbiana.....	1572	2125	109....	3187	3729	240	Muskingum.....	3150	2390	111....	4263	3147	63
Coshocto.....	1346	1725	60....	1749	2156	52	Ottawa.....	156	209	5....	189	925	
Crawford.....	644	1181	22....	1123	1671	4	Perry.....	1348	1858		1448	2187	1
Cuyahoga.....	1994	1332	673....	3172	2277	366	Paulding.....		127		56	173	
Darke.....	250	340	6....	1405	1399	38	Pickaway.....	183			2137	2060	20
Delaware.....	1452	1369	48....	2456	2031	159	Pike.....	638	706	15....	757	859	17
Defiance.....	2011	1576	195....	New County.			Portage.....	1858	1840	163....	2467	2360	234
Erie.....	1154	1035	105....	1388	1318	72	Preble.....	2073	1210	143....	2233	1544	75
Fairfield.....	2116	2931	9....	2402	3584	9	Putnam.....	397	653	5....	422	620	
Fayette.....	891	579	78....	1183	852	77	Richland.....	2224	3864	208....	3303	5433	100
Franklin.....	2492	2387	112....	2251	2461	78	Ross.....	2464	1927	159....	3128	2435	102
Gallia.....	1138	646	71....	1376	848	45	Sandusky.....	754	961	30....	921	1198	9
Geauga.....	1199	454		2077	1042	282	Scioto.....	989	758	2....	1451	1087	3
Greene.....	2157	988	174....	2279	1328	123	Seneca.....	1263	1962	157....	1582	2213	37
Guernsey.....	2414	2421	378....	2700	2651	277	Shelby.....	831	917	39....	1023	1035	28
Hamilton.....	5289	7184	562....	6951	8836	372	Stark.....	2062	2131	45....	2830	3412	87
Hancock.....	751	1149	6....	870	1214	3	Summit.....	1860	1152	381....	2622	1999	174
Hardin.....	416	426	17....	465	469	6	Trumbull.....	2953	2939	470....	3696	3611	745
Harrison.....	1671	1410	144....	2001	1796	216	Tuscarawas.....	2033	1616	41....	2572	2301	21
Henry.....	158	202	1....	209	229	3	Union.....	804	574	64....	966	704	35
Highland.....	1970	1893	200....	2105	2119	127	Van Wert.....		147		110	232	
Hocking.....	623	1130	7....	636	1181	5	Warren.....	2617	1608	132....	2722	1800	94
Holmes.....	860	1892	15....	1043	2219	4	Washington.....	1623	1297	254....	2003	1653	221
Huron.....	1960	1517	367....	2445	2149	181	Wayne.....	2221	2469	98....	2609	3616	76
Jackson.....	707	950	16....	876	1028	10	Williams.....	240	461	12....	488	623	3
Jefferson.....	1970	1850	117....	2388	2413	115	Wood.....	444	468		539	526	3
Knox.....	2103	2647	190....	2696	3289	153	Wyandot.....	446	522	9....			
Lake.....	1114	395	136....	1727	884	114							
Lawrence.....	613	464	1....	944	601	2							
Licking.....	3021	3175	278....	3443	3856	299							

	Whig.	Loco.	Abol.
TOTAL VOTE.—1846....	116,900	114,570	10,517
Do.	1844....	147,738	146,461
	Whig maj. 2,330.		8,411
	Whig maj. 1,277		

## MAINE ELECTION.

## 1846.

## 1845.

## 1846.

Counties.	Whig.	Loco.	Oth.	Whig.	Loco.	Oth.	Whig.	Loco.	No ch.	Whig.	Loco.	No ch.
York.....	2845	3640	764....	2574	3876	532....	0	2	1	4	6	6
Cumberland.....	4047	5395	1310....	3481	5118	960....	0	4	8	6	6	6
Kennebec.....	4636	2270	1229....	3940	2241	868....	3	0	0	11	0	6
Lincoln.....	4428	3983	627....	3785	3736	515....	0	0	4	11	4	4
Hancock.....	1350	1732	236....	1191	1614	180....	0	0	2	2	3	4
Washington.....	1925	2222	269....	1540	2114	107....	0	0	3	4	4	1
Oxford.....	1484	3491	657....	1446	3209	351....	0	3	0	0	4	8
Somerset.....	1963	1648	777....	2043	1808	502....	0	0	2	2	2	6
Penobscot.....	3010	4059	1545....	2354	3819	953....	0	0	3	2	5	7
Waldo.....	1402	2991	659....	1421	2759	348....	0	3	0	1	6	6
Franklin.....	825	1046	643....	753	1191	426....	0	0	1	1	2	3
Piscataquis.....	807	915	593....	822	1011	228....	0	0	1	0	1	3
Aroostook.....	264	513	34....	202	398	25....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total, 384 tns	28,986	38,965	9,343	25,552	32,894	6,001	3	8	19	46	45	61

Dana ahead of Bronson 4,919; Dana lacks of a choice, 4,424.

\* All chosen to Oct.

# CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Counties.	1845.				1840.	
	Total Pop.	Males.	Females.	Voters.	Pop.	Towns.
Albany .....	77,268	38,386	38,882	15,878.....	68,593	10
Allegany .....	40,084	20,316	19,768	8,754.....	40,975	30
Broome .....	25,808	13,108	12,628	5,814.....	22,333	11
Cattaraugus.....	30,169	15,477	14,692	6,588.....	28,872	27
Cayuga .....	49,663	25,131	24,532	11,140.....	50,338	22
Chautauque.....	46,584	23,453	25,095	10,159.....	47,975	24
Chemung.....	23,689	12,115	11,574	5,191.....	20,732	10
Chenango.....	39,900	19,788	20,111	9,393.....	40,785	19
Clinton.....	31,278	16,075	15,203	5,306.....	28,157	10
Columbia.....	41,976	20,908	21,068	9,444.....	43,552	19
Cortland.....	25,081	12,632	12,449	5,741.....	24,607	11
Delaware.....	36,990	18,829	18,161	8,190.....	35,396	18
Dutchess.....	55,124	27,447	27,677	12,149.....	52,395	18
Erie.....	78,635	41,208	37,427	14,631.....	62,466	21
Essex.....	25,102	12,966	12,136	5,286.....	23,634	16
Franklin.....	18,692	9,383	9,309	3,356.....	16,518	15
Fulton.....	18,579	9,150	9,429	4,203.....	18,049	11
Genesee.....	28,845	14,648	14,197	6,509.....	29,964*	13
Greene.....	31,957	16,329	15,628	6,884.....	30,446	11
Hamilton .....	1,882	1,034	848	428.....	1,907	7
Herkimer.....	37,424	19,083	18,341	8,552.....	37,477	19
Jefferson.....	64,999	33,324	31,675	13,772.....	60,984	20
Kings.....	78,691	38,035	40,656	12,896.....	47,613	6
Lewis.....	20,218	10,442	9,776	4,287.....	17,830	13
Livingston .....	33,193	16,782	16,411	7,300.....	35,140	10
Madison.....	40,987	20,743	20,244	9,615.....	40,008	14
Monroe.....	70,809	35,477	35,442	14,231.....	64,902	19
Montgomery.....	29,643	15,077	14,566	6,592.....	35,818	10
New-York.....	371,102	180,365	190,737	64,233.....	312,710	†17
Niagara.....	34,550	17,827	16,723	6,784.....	31,132	12
Oneida.....	84,776	42,561	42,215	17,435.....	85,310	26
Onondaga.....	70,175	35,830	34,345	15,812.....	67,911	18
Ontario.....	42,592	21,620	20,972	9,405.....	48,501	15
Orange.....	52,227	25,924	26,303	10,590.....	50,739	14
Orleans.....	25,845	13,106	12,739	5,759.....	25,127	9
Oswego.....	48,441	24,997	23,444	10,310.....	43,619	22
Otsego.....	50,509	25,221	25,288	11,745.....	49,628	22
Putnam.....	13,258	6,753	6,500	3,009.....	12,825	6
Queens.....	31,849	16,241	15,608	6,168.....	30,324	6
Rensselaer.....	62,338	30,926	31,412	13,437.....	60,259	14
Richmond .....	13,673	6,938	6,685	2,608.....	10,965	4
Rockland.....	13,741	7,335	6,406	2,772.....	11,965	4
Saratoga.....	41,477	20,804	20,673	9,582.....	40,553	20
Schenectady.....	16,630	8,382	8,248	3,635.....	17,387	6
Schoharie.....	32,488	16,280	16,208	6,053.....	32,358	12
Seneca.....	24,972	12,533	12,419	5,459.....	24,874	10
St. Lawrence.....	62,354	31,781	30,573	11,885.....	56,706	28
Steuben.....	51,679	26,742	24,937	11,212.....	46,138	30
Suffolk.....	34,579	17,750	16,829	7,767.....	32,469	9
Sullivan.....	18,727	9,783	8,944	4,019.....	15,629	12
Tioga.....	22,456	11,521	10,935	4,933.....	20,527	9
Tompkins.....	38,168	19,121	19,047	8,668.....	37,948	10
Ulster.....	48,907	25,044	23,863	10,646.....	45,822	16
Warren.....	14,908	7,642	7,266	3,372.....	13,422	10
Washington.....	40,554	20,446	20,108	9,203.....	41,180	17
Wayne.....	42,515	21,855	20,660	9,348.....	42,057	15
Westchester.....	47,578	24,230	23,348	9,858.....	48,687	22
Wyoming.....	27,205	13,737	13,468	5,767.....	29,663*	13
Yates.....	20,777	10,447	10,330	4,722.....	20,437	8
Total.....	2,600,374	1,313,335	1,287,069	475,440...	2,428,921	843